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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

China Situation Stirs World

German Republicans Rise Up

Austria Turns Cabinet-Maker

House Passes Billion in Bills

Henderson Voices High Hopes

Aurora Learns About Banks

SHANGHAI yields to Japan's ultimatum that it suppress its Japanese boycott organizations and is met with another—a demand that it remove all Chinese armed forces. American, British, and French troops prepare to defend their sections with 37 Japanese war vessels training guns on the city. Washington publishes its official correspondence, showing it has exerted an increasing pressure on Tokyo to effect a peaceable settlement with China. Washington and Great Britain are in touch over the situation at Shanghai, and the League of Nations, begged by Dr. Yen to assist China, prepares a message for Japan. The Far Eastern controversy enters a still more serious phase. It is not restricted to Japan and China. As Secretary Stimson points out, morally, legally, and politically it concerns many nations—literally, the world.

¶ Germany responds to a wave of republicanism in opposition to the pugnacious policy of the Hitler Fascists. Two new organizations, the Iron Fronts and Republican Action, crystallise the opposition and embolden plain talk in favor of Germany becoming more definitely a republic, as outlined in the Weimar Constitution. Herr Hitler's fiery anti-French speeches are denounced, along with the boasted readiness of his military organization, which is said to consist largely of young men who do not understand the sufferings of war. The Iron Fronts and Republican Action claim 1,250,000 members, with families numbering 10,000,000, who are prepared to go into the streets and fight Hitler if need be. But they believe their willingness to fight means something important—that there'll be no fighting to do.

¶ The Austrian Cabinet resigns. President Miklas and Chancellor Buresch undertake to form a new one by conferring with the three disagreeing bourgeois parties, the Christian Socialists, Pan-Germans, and Agrarians. The conflict centers on whether Foreign Minister Schober remains or Ignaz Seipel goes into the Foreign Office. The Cabinet resignation is brought about not by a parliamentary defeat, but by the fateful factor that has been wrecking public and private undertakings since long before politics began—too many minds.

¶ Washington sees the House pass the $175,000,000 Department of Agriculture bill and take up the supply bill of the Department of the Interior. Partisanship is put aside in the country's interest. Appropriation bills voted by the House in two months total more than $1,000,000,000. Yet both parties are pledged to and, so far, are faithful to an economy program. It is simply that Congress is handling a big thing—the business of a billion-dollar nation.

¶ London gives an enthusiastic send-off to Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference, as he leaves for Geneva. He counteracts the pessimism voiced in several European capitals by declaring that the world expects much from the conference and that he believes the world will not be disappointed. Viscount Cecil, veteran worker for disarmament, is not a member of the British delegation, but will be present at the early sessions. Then he will go home, he says, to do something that may be a big help at Geneva—to keep public sentiment deeply stirred.

¶ Irak is officially declared ready for statehood as soon as it meets the League of Nations' requirements for membership. Great Britain, having seen the new nation through its swaddling days, will relinquish its mandate. But Irak must qualify with assurances that it can fulfill the full obligations of independence to the League's satisfaction. When Irak endeavored to hold its first legislative elections recently, it proved that it had much to learn. There was more fighting than voting. Powerful educational factors have been set at work to teach its citizens a distinction that even some residents of more civilized countries never have grasped—the difference between liberty and license.

¶ Aurora, Ill., ends a five-day business moratorium with its folks feeling fine. A blast of whistles sends merchants back to merchandising, the building trades to building, stenographers to stenoging. A Mayer's proclamation clapped on the moratorium to end on footprint run on the banks. Civic leaders talk sense to the citizens and when the banks open again there is another run—to get money in and to withdraw money from deposit boxes and get it into current account. What Aurorites learned was that a run on a bank was simply a run on their confidence in their town and in themselves. Then they woke up. Never another run in Aurora—unless maybe on a stocking.

Liquefied Air Likely To Oust Gasoline?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

MR. E. G. WELLS, engineer and physical scientist, speaking here recently, predicted that at no distant date liquefied air would be used in propelling motor vehicles. He spoke of liquefied air as the most powerful substance known to natural science, being inexpensive to produce.

He believed that as rocket airplanes were already propelled by it, means of controlling and harnessing it to motorcars would before long be devised. The motorist then, he said, instead of pulling up at a filling station for gasoline, would take in a cylinder of liquefied air.

Europe Doubts Rich Promise Of Communism

Despite Heavy Burdens, Nations Turn to Right Rather Than Left

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The question is asked whether Communism is gaining ground in Europe. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the political and economic imbroglio, it is possible to reply that at present Communism in most of the European countries attracts less attention than might reasonably have been supposed.

After the World War, when conditions were not realized to be as serious as they are today, there was a genuine Communist scare. Russian propaganda made considerable headway. It rallied all the discontented citizens and alarmed some of the Governments.

Then its novelty wore off and it began to decline. The Communist peril was spoken of with a shrug of the shoulders. It was no longer either a promise or a threat. So far as Europe was concerned Communism was a purely Russian experiment.

But now the conditions of Europe are puzzling. Capitalism is sometimes said to have collapsed. The old notions are discredited. The world seems to be in flux. It would appear that Communism has an exceptional chance, but in fact singularly little thought is given to the subject.

Countries Withstand Hardships

Currencies have been shaken, commerce has come to a comparative standstill, unemployment is rife, distress has manifested itself from the Baltic to the Black Sea. And yet, by a strange paradox, Communism has not made progress.

In Great Britain Communism is not taken seriously. Even Socialism of the mild kind expressed by the Labor Party has received an extraordinary setback. The reaction has been toward Conservatism.

France has indeed been relatively prosperous. Yet France, too, is faced with financial and economic problems, and unemployment on a considerable scale, though nothing like the same scale as in neighboring countries, has made its appearance. Instead of the Communist Party gaining, it has lost much ground. It has probably never been at a lower ebb since the war than it is at this moment.

The Socialists hold their own, and in conjunction with the Radicals may, according to some observers, obtain a majority at the forthcoming elections. But this is extremely doubtful, and in any case the Communists have no greater opponents in France than the Socialists. So disoriented are the Communists that they actually made overtures for an alliance with the Socialists—overtures which were promptly rejected.

Movements Toward Right

In Italy, of course, there cannot be any question of Communism while the Fascists are in control. In central Europe and eastern countries the tendency is rather toward the Right and away from Communism. Spain's difficulties are numerous, but despite the famous prophecy of Lenine, Communist attempts have been quelled.

It is in Germany that the conditions are probably the worst, and, as is to be expected, the Center parties and the Social-Democrats are being crushed between the Communists and the Hitlerites. Yet nobody talks of the Communist danger. Everybody talks of the growing success of the Hitlerites. It is asserted that unless Germany is relieved there must be a catastrophe—an estimate that is doubtless exaggerated. But it is certain that the future is rather to the Extreme Right than to the Extreme Left.

Thus one might survey in more detail the European scene, but wherever one turns one finds that the bogey of Communism, which was flourishing so freely when conditions were better than they are today, is now almost forgotten.

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IRAK FREEDOM SET FOR DAY OF LEAGUE ENTRY

Mandate to End, Probably at Next Assembly Meeting

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 28—The mandates régime, which for more than a decade has reared Irak from its political swaddling clothes, will be terminated, it was declared today by the League of Nations Council, on the date that Irak enters the League.

This probably will be at the next session of the League Assembly. But numerous guarantees for Irak's independence and ability to fulfill the obligations of statehood will be required, and a special committee composed of leading League experts on the legal and political questions concerned will draft a declaration covering Irak's pledges.

The report in which Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch of Jugoslavia, today presented the decision of the mandates commission, which the Council approved, passed somewhat lightly over critical points in Irak's prospective relationship with its senior states. It appears, for instance, that the Ottoman system of capitulations which ended in disgrace with the World War, will be partially re-established unless special judicial agreements are negotiated between Irak and other powers. But Britain has signed a model treaty with Irak which would replace capitulations and it is hoped all other powers will follow.

The Council characterized the future relationship between Britain and Irak as "somewhat unusual," without explicitly infringing upon the independence of the new state. Signor Augusto Rosso, of Italy, in a long speech revealed his country's growing interest in the Near East without, however, objecting to Irak's independence under the existing terms.

As the economic committee's report revealing the depths of the world crisis was adopted by the Council, Dr. W. W. Yen, of China, adroitly seized the occasion to link the Manchurian conflict with world recovery.

His country, he pointed out, is a vast potential market whose buying capacity formerly increased 10 per cent annually. Were China free from the commotion occasioned by the occupation of Manchuria, Mr. Yen claimed, it would today be buying from Europe and America and measurably improving business conditions. He denied China is always chaotic and insisted it needs only freedom from aggression to become a valuable member of the economic world.

Liquor Banned On Ships Owned By Ford Interests

While liquor is available on passenger ships of the United States, according to admission of Shipping Board officials, as a matter of "competition with foreign flag vessels," Mr. Henry Ford is showing that total abstinence on board ship is not only possible but profitable.

Steamer Lake Gorin, arriving in Boston yesterday from Glasgow with a cargo of coal, is one of a fleet of vessels owned by the Ford interests. One of the requirements for employment on these vessels is that workers refrain from the use of liquor at all times, and that smoking be strictly prohibited during business hours.

A long waiting list of applicants anxious to be assigned to the seagoing personnel of the Ford company testifies to the appreciation of the standards adhered to on all Ford ships. Crews are recruited from factories in Detroit and elsewhere, and selection is made entirely on merit.

Wages said to be twice as high as those of other ships in the merchant marine are paid on these vessels, ordinary seamen and mess boys receiving on entry $85 a month for a probationary period of two months, when they are advanced to $100. These are the lowest paid men in the list. Rates are graduated upward to that of skippers, who are said to receive $500 a month.

Aurora Showers Money on Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AURORA, Ill, Jan. 28—Crowds of smiling, happy people lined up in the five banks here yesterday at the end of the five-day business moratorium declared by the Mayor and deposited about $750,000, it was reported, as evidence of their restored faith in the institutions and loyalty to the city.

Money that had been tucked away in safety deposit boxes and in hidden places was put back into circulation and many new accounts were opened, while only a few withdrawals of necessary small sums were made, bankers declared.

A celebration which for enthusiasm had not been equaled here since the armistice was signed marked the opening of the banks and stores. Bands played, factory whistles blew, bombs exploded and smiles prevailed.

Inquiries about the operation and success of the plan are being received from communities in widely separated sections of the nation.

VARGAS SIGNS TREATY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—President Vargas yesterday signed a decree promulgating the radio-electric covenant between Brazil and Peru which was signed at Lima in December, 1928.

Special Unemployment Relief Fund To Be Raised by Christian Scientists

THE following communication from The Christian Science Board of Directors was read in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, last night:

In coöperation with the Campaign for the Relief of Unemployment in Boston, and with the full approval of the committee in charge of that campaign, the employees of The Mother Church, Publishing Society, our various Trusteeships and others who wish to do so, are contributing to a fund to be disbursed in Boston proper by a special Relief Committee appointed by The Christian Science Board of Directors. There is need for this form of relief. Contributions to the Special Fund will be credited by the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign as if contributed direct to that committee. Those of our local congregation who desire to contribute are welcome to do so and may send remittances directly to the Treasurer of The Mother Church, Edward L. Ripley, 80 Hemenway Street, Boston, Mass.

In furtherance of the desire indicated in this notice, to share in meeting the need, the Almoner of The Mother Church and his assistants will coöperate with other charitable organizations in Boston to avoid duplication in administering relief.

SHARP DIVISION OF OPINION ON RELIEF SHOWN

Green Charges Failure of Private Work — Situation Found in Hand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—While Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was charging today that the country is face to face with a total failure of private charity to meet the needs of the unemployed, it was learned that the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief has completed a survey showing that in 40 of the 48 states local relief agencies are handling the situation in a satisfactory way.

With spring presumably but two months away, the relief organizations, with but a few exceptions, are meeting the demands on them, according to officials of the President's organization, set up to prepare for the 1931-32 winter. The instances where local relief organizations for one reason or another have found it impossible to do all that should be done have been largely in the coal-mining regions and in some of the large industrial centers, it was found.

On the other hand Mr. Green today declared that "with city relief breaking down, with private charity totally unable to meet the needs of the unemployed, we are now face to face with an unprecedented unemployment crisis." In his view, "only one agency can meet the relief problem now that all other resources have been proved inadequate—the Federal Government."

Sharp Increase

According to reports reaching the federation from trade unions, there has been a sharp increase in the number out of work since December. The weighted figures show 21.8 per cent out of work in December and 23.1 per cent the first day of January. "The army of unemployed has risen to approximately 8,300,000 at the first of January," Mr. Green estimated.

The federation's reports showed 62 per cent out of work in buildings, 42 per cent in clothing and textiles and other manufactures, 47 per cent in water transportation and 51 per cent among musicians.

"Already we are hearing from bankrupt cities and towns reports of unprecedented suffering they cannot meet," Mr. Green declared; "some are not even paying their school-teachers/ Community chests, after a valiant effort to collect funds from private sources, report their funds inadequate; the need four times that of 1928, their funds only 25 per cent more.

States Not Named

The states in which local organizations have not quite come up to expectations are not named by the President's unemployment relief organization. As a matter of fact, conditions in the eight states have of late shown a good deal of improvement, it is said.

In the mining districts where special attention was needed, President Hoover asked the Red Cross to step in. Thus far that organization has extended aid in about 100 counties. The Red Cross extends emergency relief and retires as soon as local organizations are prepared to carry on the necessary relief work.

Sooner or later, it is foreseen here, the whole subject of a federal appropriation will be brought before Congress by those senators and representatives who are determined to push bills they have introduced for direct federal relief. Leading this group are Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin and Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado.

The President's organization takes the position that "up to this time our plan has succeeded." Neither the President nor his committee have ever taken the position that direct federal money relief out of the Treasury should not be extended if that step should become absolutely necessary.

TITIAN PAINTING FOUND IN ATHENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A very valuable work of art recently discovered in Athens, has been found to be the work of Titian.

The picture many years ago was bought for $100 by a Greek in Venice and brought to the Grecian capital. When some time ago its framing was being taken away, it was noticed that at one corner of the picture was inscribed the signature of the great Italian colorist, Titian.

CLEAN-UP WORK IN CHICAGO TO GO ON, LEADER SAYS

No Relaxation Till Every Racketeer Is Caught, Rossetter Asserts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Not until every racketeer is brought to justice and made to pay the price, will the Chicago Association of Commerce relax its clean-up campaign, was the assurance given by Mr. George W. Rossetter, new president of the association, in his inaugural address yesterday.

Mr. Rossetter announced that Col. Robert Isham Randolph, retiring president, had consented to continue his leadership of the association's famed "Secret Six," which has taken such an active part in the anticrime campaign.

"I am happy to say that crime is retreating before the effective forces which are at work," Mr. Rossetter said, "but even though crime is on the run, we intend to exercise continued vigilance to prevent any recurrence of these sinister influences."

Now that the crime situation is clearing, Mr. Rossetter said, the next step for the association may be to sound an alarm which will awaken local governments to the need for greater economy. While not committing the group to any definite action, Mr. Rossetter said that "if we must take the lead in such an important work we shall not falter."

"The whole country is alarmed and is tardily awakening to the waste and inefficiency in government," he said, "and many feel that this condition will be corrected only by united efforts by our own and similar organizations."

Henderson Voices Faith in Parley

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 28—Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference, left for Geneva today and received an enthusiastic send-off at the Victoria railway station. Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, and Mr. A. V. Alexander, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, took a prominent part in the proceedings.

In a statement before departure Mr. Henderson said he left with hope and confidence. The world expected much from Geneva and he believed it would not be disappointed.

Armaments imposed heavy burdens upon nations in normal conditions and had become crushing in the present financial stringency, he declared. There was a powerful ever-swelling volume of opinion demanding that this burden be lightened and the dangers involved in large-scale national armaments ended by international agreement, he concluded.

INDIA'S MEASURES BACKED BY IRWIN

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 28—Lord Irwin, formerly Viceroy of India, who made the pact with the All-India National Congress and arranged for Mahatma Gandhi's recent visit to London, has now declared his support for the strong measures taken by his successor, the Earl of Willingdon, in maintaining order.

"I do not suppose," said Lord Irwin at Leeds yesterday, "that if I'd been in India as Viceroy I should have fixed things any differently to what Lord Willingdon has done."

Lord Irwin went on to say that the responsibility for recent upheaval lay with the Congress Party. He added: "The road to constructive building lay wide open to Congress. That is why their action has been both unnecessary and unjustified. The Government here and the Government in India had no choice but to take the action they have taken."

INQUIRY ON RAIL DAY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The House yesterday adopted the Crosser resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the feasibility of a six-hour day on railroads. The vote was 191 to 1. Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D.) of Texas, voted against it. A similar measure already has been approved by the Senate.

REICH GROUPS RALLY AGAINST HITLER FORCES

Nonpartisan Move Under Way for Reëlection of Von Hindenburg

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 28—Awakened at last by Herr Adolf Hitler's insistent activity, elements in Germany which would support the democratic republic are now rallying in its defense and hundreds of mass meetings have been held the past fortnight all over the country.

Prominent in the campaign are the two new republican organizations, the Iron Front and Republican Action, which are now busy preparing a propaganda week on a huge scale to begin Sunday.

The Iron Front comprises existing republican organizations, the "Black, Red and Gold Banner," the Socialist Labor Union, the Sports Club of the Socialist Labor Union and the Sports Club of Socialist Youth.

Back Hindenburg Candidacy

With the consent of the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and no doubt President von Hindenburg himself, Dr. Fahm, Mayor of Berlin, is forming a non-political committee, which will nominate the President for reëlection, it is announced here.

Invitations to join have been addressed to prominent scholars, industrialists, burgomasters, farmers and clergymen, especially all who are in close touch with the population. A proclamation by the committee supporting the Hindenburg candidature is expected early next week. Bavaria has already formed a similar body, which has just published an appeal to reëlect the Field Marshal.

One of the preliminary requirements for German success at the coming international parleys is that Germans should rally behind their delegates, the Bavarian appeal begins. Germany cannot refrain from making use of the great asset at its disposal from the immense respect President von Hindenburg commands at home and abroad, the appeal continues. A nonparty committee is deemed necessary because if any single political group had made the nomination, the sternest opposition of all other parties would be encountered.

Meanwhile Herr Hitler has called a meeting of his sub-leaders for Feb. 3 at which the presidential

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Buresch's Cabinet Resigns in Austria; New Group Sought

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Jan. 28—Dr. Karl Buresch, Chancellor, handed the resignation of the whole Austrian Cabinet to President Miklas yesterday. The President and Dr. Buresch will form a new Government and the latter now is busy negotiating with different parties.

The resignation is not due to a parliamentary defeat but to misunderstandings long existent within the three bourgeois parties, Christian Socialist, Pan-German and Agrarian, forming the coalition. The bone of contention is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Foreign Minister, the former Chancellor, Herr Johann Schober, has long been persona non grata with the right wing of the Christian Socialists, who are anxious that Mgr. Ignaz Seipel become Foreign Minister. Herr Schober also is unpopular with France since he is regarded as initiator of the Austro-German customs union project last spring.

The Pan-German Part, on the other hand, officially declared yesterday that it refuses to coöperate with the Government unless Herr Schober remains Foreign Minister. Since Dr. Buresch's Government's resignation centers around this point, Dr. Buresch faces the eventuality of governing with a minority, since without the Pan-Germans, the Christian Socialists and Agrarians would have no working majority over the Social Democratic Opposition.

AMERICA'S NOTES TO TOKYO ISSUED; SHANGHAI YIELDS

Series of Messages Shows Consistent Policy of Warning to Japanese Government

CHINESE MAYOR CAPITULATES IN TIME TO PREVENT ACTION

Strained Situation Remains at Shanghai as New Ultimatum Demands Removal of All Chinese Troops in Locality

At the last moment the Chinese Mayor at Shanghai capitulated to the Japanese demands, which brought momentary relief in the strained situation there—a situation which gravely affects the nationals of various foreign countries in the International Settlement.

However, only temporary respite has been obtained, since a fresh ultimatum has been issued demanding removal of all Chinese armed forces now stationed about the city.

The Chinese capitulation means among other things willingness to suppress all anti-Japanese organizations in the city.

Coincident with these events comes from Washington the publication of a complete and unreserved record of the American diplomatic correspondence in regard to the Sino-Japanese dispute. The communications, which began with the note to the disputant powers after China's appeal to the League last September, tell a story of consistent and steadily mounting pressure, in virtual coöperation with the League, to bring about a pacific settlement of the controversy.

Meanwhile the League Council, in view of the threatening aspect at Shanghai, is drafting a public declaration reminding the powers of the sanctity of the open door agreements in China.

Chinese in Last-Minute Capitulation Ward Off Action of Japanese

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28 (AP)—The threat of a Japanese invasion of Shanghai, China's international city, seemingly was forestalled at the last minute tonight when the Chinese city authorities accepted the demands of Japan a short time before the Japanese ultimatum, promising invasion, was to have expired.

During the afternoon the city had taken on the appearance of an armed camp. The foreign settlement, several thousand United States, British and French troops went into action to defend their section, manning the borders, throwing up barbed-wire entanglements and sandbag barricades.

Vessels in Harbor

In the harbor were 37 Japanese war vessels, their guns trained on the city.

Quartered in school buildings in the Japanese section, 3000 Japanese marines stood on orders, having been landed from the warships earlier in the day.

Late in the day the Japanese added to their previous demands, which included an order for the breaking up of the anti-Japanese societies, which sponsored the boycott against Japanese goods, a new order calling for the withdrawal of the Chinese defense troops drawn up around the city, estimated to number 17,000.

With the announcement of this new demand the belief was expressed in official circles and among the foreign residents that the Japanese were seeking to bring about a situation in which they would be enabled to undertake military action and the tensity of the situation increased as darkness fell.

After the announcement of the Chinese acceptance no change was made in the settlement's arrangements for its defense. Authorities said they considered the likelihood of a Sino-Japanese clash in no wise removed.

Mayor Sends Reply

A reply was sent to Gen. Wu Teh-chen, the Chinese Mayor, by the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Murai, following his receipt of the Chinese acceptance, in which the Mayor was warned that the Chinese promises now remained to be carried out and that if they were not, the Japanese would act without further warning.

The Chinese acceptance was communicated to the Japanese Consu-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Washington Issues Full List of Communications On Manchurian Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—A new and more serious phase has been entered in the Far Eastern controversy, the Administration believes.

Publication of the complete and unreserved record of American diplomatic correspondence in the Sino-Japanese dispute was timed by the State Department here to coincide with the expiration of Japan's latest ultimatum, in connection with the Shanghai aspect of the Oriental struggle.

The record tells a story of consistent and steadily mounting pressure exerted by the United States independently, but in effect in coöperation with the League of Nations, upon Japan, to effect pacific settlement of the controversy.

Immediately following China's first appeal to the League last September, Secretary Stimson, on Sept. 22 sent a memorandum to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington expressing his concern over the development.

This memorandum ran in part:

First Memorandum

"It appears that the highest Chinese authority ordered the Chinese military not to resist, and that, when news of the situation reached Tokyo, but after most of the acts of occupation had been consummated, the Japanese Government ordered cessation of military activities on the part of the Japanese forces.

"Nevertheless, it appears some military movements have been continuously and are even now in progress. The actual situation is that an army of the Japanese Government is in complete control of South Manchuria.

"The League of Nations has given evidence of its concern. The Chinese Government has in various ways invoked action on the part of foreign governments, citing its reliance upon treaty obligations and inviting special reference to the Kellogg pact.

"This situation is of concern morally, legally and politically, to a considerable number of nations. It is not exclusively a matter of concern to Japan and China. It brings into question at once the meaning of certain provisions of agreements, such as the Nine Power Treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, and the Kellogg-Briand pact. . . .

Chinchow Bombing Recalled

"However, the American Government feels that a very unfortunate situation exists, which no doubt is embarrassing to the Japanese Government. It would seem that the responsibility for determining the course of events with regard to the liquidating of this situation rests largely upon Japan, for the simple reason that Japanese armed forces have seized and are exercising de facto control in South Manchuria.

"It is the hope of the American Government that the orders which it understands have been given both by the Japanese and the Chinese Governments to their military forces to refrain from hostilities and further movements will be respected and that there will be no further application of force. It is also the hope of the American Government that the Japanese and Chinese Governments will find it possible speedily to demonstrate to the world that neither has any intention to take advantage, in furtherance of its own peculiar interests, of the situation which has been brought about in connection with and in consequence of this use of force. . . ."

About three weeks later came the bombing of Chinchow by Japanese planes, which caused Mr Stimson on Oct. 11 to instruct the American Ambassador at Tokyo to deliver a memorandum to the Foreign Minister. The memorandum ran in part:

"The Secretary of State cannot understand how the bombing of Chinchow can be minimized or how it can be said to be of no impor-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

1932-Model Pickle Has Streamlines, Longer Wheelbase and Nonskid Rind

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 — The 1932-model pickle has arrived! Picklers have been working for five years to produce a perfect pickle and now they claim the feat is accomplished. Not bumpless nor wartless, for a pickle must have warts and bumps to make it a pickle, but the fiber is stronger, the texture more solid and the shape more pleasing to the eye, according to pickle experts.

Seeds of the best pickles year after year have been planted and cultivated with the most meticulous care until the National Pickle Packers' Association at their annual convention assembled here on Jan. 27 decided that the ultimate had been achieved and that they could now turn their attention to standardizing the seasoned cucumber.

When does a pickle pucker? When is it sweet and when sour? How big is a large pickle and how small a midget? How can the pickle be made more appetizing? Methods of establishing standards for the pickle, eliminating various sizes of pickle jarr to simplify the selling, and other means of standardization will be the task of the coming year, according to officials of the association.

Questions from housewives from many parts of the United States wanting to know the latest ways of serving the pickle have come into the association, it was reported. The broadcasting of pickle programs as a part of the new advertising campaign launched by the association about 15 months ago, has brought forth thousands of requests for pickle recipes, it was reported.

WALSH REAPPOINTED AS POWER CHAIRMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28—The appointment of Mr. Frank P. Walsh as chairman of the New York State Power Authority for another year was confirmed in the Senate by a vote of 27 to 22 Tuesday. Three Republican Senators joined with the Democrat to confirm the nomination.

Objection was raised to the confirmation of Mr. Morris L. Cooke of Philadelphia, as a member of the authority, as he is not a resident of the State, but he and the other three members were confirmed. The latter are Mr. Fred A. Freestone, Master of the State Grange; Mr. Delos M. Cosgrove and Mr. James O. Bonheim.

SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING OF CHINA URGED

Fact-Finding Board Member Talks to Boston Rotary Club

China needs Japan; Japan needs China, and an amicable agreement between these countries must be brought about without recourse to war if they are to remain integral parts of the world.

This is the opinion of the Rev. Stanley Ross Fisher, a member of the Fact-Finding Commission, Institute of Social and Religious Research. He has recently returned from China, where the commission made a thorough and an impartial survey of American educational and religious organizations in that country. With a staff of 10 leading educators and economists, Mr. Fisher traveled over large sections of China, including the most important cities and rural regions.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler yesterday, Mr. Fisher urged a more sympathetic understanding of China. With its some 500,000,000 population, she is doing remarkably well, he said.

"China," he continued, "is attempting to achieve in 20 years what it took 500 years to accomplish in America. She is trying to change from one civilization to another—and a step like this takes time and patience. China still has a mighty power in a mighty life."

Mr. Fisher said that Rotary Clubs all over the world are aiding in solving problems in China. They urge their members to study the situations there and meetings are frequently given over to discussions and speaking on the country with so many problems.

"There are hundreds of areas in China with opportunity," he declared. "Before all these can be developed, everyone must have an intelligent idea of its civilization and an understanding of its ideals. Conditions demand that citizens, especially the business man, know more of not only China and Japan, but the entire Orient."

China's great needs today are roads and engineers, Mr. Fisher continued. It has great possibilities in the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers if they were to be harnessed. Although there is unquestionably a great amount of illiteracy, the Chinese people have a culture different from any other culture in the world, he went on. They are eager to learn, even to the jinrikisha boy.

Last-Minute Move Saves Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

late in a note from the Mayor in which he said he accepted four demands, as follows:

1. That the Chinese citizens who attacked five Japanese monks on Jan. 18 be punished.
2. That the Chinese pay an indemnity for the attack.
3. That the Chinese apologize for the attack.
4. That the Chinese authorities bring to a termination anti-Japanese activities in Shanghai.

General Wu pointed out that he was undertaking to dissolve all the anti-Japanese societies, but that he could not compel the Chinese to buy Japanese goods or to end the boycott.

League Council Drafts Declaration Backing U. S. Note on Orient Issue

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 28—A public declaration strongly urging the Chinese and Japanese Governments to refrain from military action at Shanghai, and supporting the American Government's recent note to these Asiatic powers, is being drafted by the League of Nations Council today.

After deliberations upon the Shanghai crisis, first in a small committee of five of the great powers, and later in the whole Council, minus the disputants, it was decided that a strong public declaration from the president, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, coupled with pressing private requests to Mr. Naotake Sato, the Japanese delegate, would be the best solution.

The position is that individual members of the Council, including, of course, Britain and France, are enjoining Japan to respect and preserve the open door in China. These great powers, like Washington, refuse to recognize the territorial situation formed by the Japanese military occupation. But the great powers, by acting through the medium of the League Council, preserve the cloak of anonymity. They avoid bringing on themselves the Japanese displeasure which Washington occasioned.

In an interview with Mr. Sato, it is expected that M. Paul-Boncour will go much farther than the public declaration in expressing the Council's dissatisfaction with Japan's continued advance and the urgent request of all powers that Shanghai be left alone.

The public declaration, now being drafted, confirms the following points:

1. Maintenance of the Open Door in Manchuria and China.
2. Respect for treaty obligations by both powers.
3. Full confidence in the commission of inquiry.

League action is expected here to lend considerable diplomatic support to Washington's recent démarche. It has been occasioned by Britain's growing concern over the position in Shanghai. Lord Cecil has been particularly insistent upon supporting Washington through the regular League channels. His attitude is notably in contrast to that of Downing Street in recent weeks and is interpreted as a result also of domestic criticism of Britain's refusal to follow America.

While in supporting the Council's declaration, the powers risk no diplomatic rebuff such as the United States received, nevertheless they convey to Japan their determination to prevent the Oriental situation becoming unmanageable. The United States apparently did not urge the Council to its most recent action. Indeed, Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, consular representative here, has not been instructed to approach the Council members.

But as at the Paris sessions, Mr. Arthur Sweetser, American member of the information section of the League, attended even the most secret sessions of the Council committees and fully informed Washington, through Mr. Gilbert, of the rapid evolution of events. This illustrates the devious, but reasonably effective relations now existing between the United States and the League.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Japan's Naval Units Start Active Operations On Land at Shanghai

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 28—The situation is decidedly worse on all fronts today. Japanese-American relations are seriously strained.

Following Washington reports that Mr. Henry L. Stimson had approached Great Britain regarding the use of economic measures against Japan if the Japanese were to attempt vigorous measures at Shanghai, the government spokesman said that Japan is unable to understand such a threat and cannot believe that it is seriously considered. If such measures should be attempted, they would probably lead to severance of diplomatic relations.

Meantime it appears that Japanese naval units started active operations at Shanghai in the evening and were prepared to forcibly close and seal the headquarters of the various anti-Japanese organizations, following the Chinese failure to meet the Japanese demands. The press believes that the whole of the Chapei district in the native city of Shanghai will be occupied, at least temporarily. The spokesman said, however, that the International and the French concessions positively will not be interfered with. He said that the authorities of the French and International concessions had promised to protect Japanese lives and interests, and to coöperate with Japan to prevent anti-Japanese societies operating in these concessions.

Fighting at Harbin

At the same time, fighting at Harbin overnight between Kirin and anti-Kirin factions, resulted in some Japanese casualties, whereupon General Honjo decided to dispatch 1000 Japanese troops under Major-General Hasebe from Changchun to Harbin forthwith. The troops attempted to entrain at 9 a. m. but Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway refused to furnish a train, and when the Japanese insisted all the Russian and Chinese employees of the railway abandoned work and fled. The Japanese thereupon seized locomotives and rolling stock, arranging to operate the trains themselves. This means temporary occupation of the southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Government in Tokyo immediately instructed Mr. Koki Hirota, envoy in Russia, to inform the Moscow Government that Japan will pay for the use of the railway and will limit its military activities at Harbin to the preservation of order and the protection of Japanese interests.

Forbes Sees Yoshizawa

Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador here, visited Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Foreign Minister, following receipt of two long telegrams of instructions from Washington. It is understood that he asked Mr. Yoshizawa for a clear statement of Japan's intentions at Shanghai and elsewhere and reviewed various reports received by Mr. Stimson, which he asked Mr. Yoshizawa to confirm or deny. It is recalled that America has large interests at Shanghai, which Washington is prepared to defend and protect. Finally he declared once more the American viewpoint, as previously expressed.

The conversation was friendly and contained no threats of American economic sanctions against Japan, as reported in the Rengo telegrams from Washington. It is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa replied satisfactorily, assuring Mr. Forbes that Japan will not interfere in any way with American interests and that the navy's actions will be confined to the defense of Japanese rights.

Despite reassuring declarations from all quarters, the tension in Japanese-American relations cannot be disguised. American opinion here is inclined to believe that Mr. Stimson is proceeding too far. It is believed that the Embassy previously reported fully to the State Department urging a calm attitude. The alarmist tone of a section of the American press, as reported here is considered particularly dangerous. All indications here are that London is not supporting Washington's activities while Paris is frankly inclined to sympathize with Japan, cultivating Japanese friendship. It is indicated that the Japanese activities at Shanghai have been designed largely for their moral effect upon the Chinese.

Washington Issues Notes to Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

tance. The explanation given by the Japanese military authorities seems quite inadequate. Chinchow is more than 50 miles from the Japanese railway zone, and is situated in territory where the Chinese have an entire right to maintain troops. The Secretary of State is at a loss to see what right Japanese military planes had to fly over the town, thereby provoking attack, and to drop bombs. Casualties among civilians have been asserted by the Chinese to have taken place.

"Bombing of an unfortified and unwarned town is one of the most extreme of military actions, deprecated even in time of war. The Japanese military authorities are quoted in usually reliable press sources as asserting that this attack on Chinchow was intended to prevent Marshal Chang from establishing his new capital at that place and resuming his authority in Manchuria.

"Both of the foregoing reasons given in explanation of this attack would appear quite at variance with the commitments undertaken by the Japanese Government in respect to the resolution of Sept. 30 of the Council of the League of Nations. . . ."

In the course of a note delivered by the American Ambassador to the Japanese Government on Nov. 5, replying to a Japanese communication regarding observance of the Kellogg pact, Mr. Stimson says:

"From the information in its possession, my government cannot escape the conclusion that in the efforts to protect the South Manchuria Railway and the lives and property of Japanese subjects against attack a situation has been created in Manchuria which gives Japan substantial control of Southern Manchuria and has, temporarily, at least, destroyed the administrative integrity of China in this region. On this my government neither attributes the motives nor passes judgment, but desires solely to point out the fact. . . ."

"My Government hopes that the Japanese Government will find it possible to share the view of those nations (League members) that negotiations looking to the settlement of long-standing issues between Japan and China ought not to be made a condition precedent to the evacuation of the occupied positions and by so doing avail itself of the opportunity persented to refute conclusively any implication that exertion of military pressure was in any way intended to affect the process of arriving at a settlement of the points at issue."

On Dec. 24, the seriousness of the situation at Chinchow caused Mr. Stimson to voice his apprehension to the Japanese Government in a communication which ran in part as follows:

"News dispatches and reports from a variety of official sources are to the effect that responsible Japanese authorities are seriously contemplating action in connection with the continued presence of the regular Chinese military forces at and south of Chinchow in Manchuria, measures which, if followed through to their logical conclusion, would in all probability lead to renewal of armed hostilities. In the presence of these reports, I feel called upon, as an act of friendship, again frankly to convey to the Japanese Government expression of my apprehension.

"On the basis of reports made by military observers of several nationalities on the spot, including our regular American military attachés, I find no report of evidence that the Chinese have engaged in or are preparing for any offensive military movement.

"The position of the American Government has been indicated by its express approval of the substance and the letter of that resolution (of the League Council Dec. 10). This approval was definitely recorded in my public statement of Dec. 10. In that statement, after outlining and commenting upon the provisions of the resolution including provisions for cessation of hostilities, I said:

"'The future efficacy of the resolution depends upon the good faith with which the pledge against renewed hostilities is carried out by both parties and the spirit in which its provisions directed toward an ultimate solution are availed of.'"

First Stand Not Modified

With the background of this correspondence, made public yesterday over a month after it was requested by a Senate resolution sponsored by Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R.) of California, it was further learned that the administration has not modified, but on the contrary intensified its interest in latest developments in the Orient. These developments deal with a more recent period than those concerning Manchuria. The situation now confronting the United States and the League of Nations, it is pointed out, is that Japan is knocking at the very gates of China proper, at Shanghai.

Indications at the State Department are that a new effort is under way to sound out European official opinion, and particularly that of Great Britain, which with the United States is primarily concerned in the Shanghai situation.

While the State Department continued its policy of silence on hour-to-hour events in the Far East, it is learned that the United States policy, outlined dramatically in the 35,000 words of diplomatic text released yesterday to the Senate concerning the Manchurian situation, forecast the general course of American policy in the later developments in Shanghai.

Possibility of Overt Action

The immediate and pressing problem confronting the State Department is the possibility of Japanese overt action in Shanghai affecting the International Settlement.

Japan, according to the belief here, has been goaded by Chinese economic retaliation to take a stand at the internationally controlled city which—if carried out to the letter—would result in gravest consequences.

It is anticipated here that the Chinese will carry out, at least perfunctorily, the terms of the ultimatum delivered by Japanese naval officials. But it is felt that with the entrance of Shanghai as a trouble point a new and serious shift in the struggle has taken place.

The American diplomatic correspondence, much of it previously unpublished, is now seen to have culminated in the note of Jan. 7, in which notice was served that the United States would not recognize the legality of any development affecting the sovereignty of China, or the "open door" policy.

This attitude will hold good in the new Shanghai crisis, it is understood, together with a continuance of the earlier support of the Kellogg pact, and the pledges of the Nine Power pact.

As seen here, Japan has been led to the new phase of its struggle by the Chinese boycott, coupled with the use of violence by Chinese against Japanese nationals in the Shanghai area.

Imports Fall Off

Latest figures here indicate that Chinese exports to Japan fell off 16 per cent, and Japanese exports to China 36 per cent in 1931. The boycott is held responsible for Japan's departure from the gold standard. Japan's loss in invisible items of trade with China is believed to equal again the losses in exports and imports.

Japan holds this boycott is a real form of warfare. It has demanded that the Chinese Government suppress the National Salvation Society and other boycott agencies. Observers here do not agree that forcing the anti-Japanese hostility underground in China will aid Japanese trade. But they agree that China is absolutely incapable of resisting Japanese strength by force, that possibly the huge territory is breaking up, and that in the outcome European and American interests are closely concerned.

In the Shanghai area it is felt that the Japanese naval officials have adopted high-handed methods. Business is done in the International Settlement, a chartered city under international control. American rights in this territory go back to 1844; there is an American investment of $115,000,000. The British have considerably larger investments. There is stated to be an effective white police force. The Japanese have threatened to land troops to protect nationals in this area and to take punitive steps. This has been the Japanese procedure in Manchuria, but the State Department holds that it represents an entirely different aspect in the international and well-policed settlement of Shanghai. It is pointed out, however, that officials of the International Settlement have no jurisdiction over the native city.

With this background of the situation, it is understood that the American policy is now largely qualified by that of the British, whose investments are large in Shanghai. Up to the present, England has shown reluctance at becoming embroiled in the controversy. Direct support for the United States note of Jan. 7 from the British was not forthcoming. In any serious crisis at Shanghai, however, it is believed England and the United States will stand shoulder to shoulder.

One aspect that gives anxiety to the State Department is the possibility that China might declare war on Japan. This is considered a rash step. For one thing, it might mean that Japan would blockade Shanghai, in which case business of the International Settlement would be the chief victim.

German Republicans Rally Against Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

election will be discussed. Some of his officials would like him to run for the presidency. Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, on the other hand, is said to have held out hope that he would vote for President von Hindenburg if Dr. Bruening resigned. The latter, however, appears to have no intention of doing so on the eve of the disarmament conference.

Gen. Wilhelm Groener, Minister of War and Interior, declared in an article published today: "Geneva will not merely fix the degree of arms of each nation, it will also determine the fate of the Treaty of Versailles, the Weimar Constitution, the League of Nations, and the occidental culture whose enemy in the East is only too willing to inherit its leavings."

Germany's policy at Geneva, he continued, will be "equal liberty, equal rights, equal security." One-sided disarmament of Germany, he added, has been one of the main factors responsible for the growth of military organizations in Germany, hoping to ride into power in a defenseless nation, thus endangering the Weimar Constitution.

Without mentioning names General Groener refers here to Hitler's storm detachment and to the field gray army of the Steel Helmets who have just organized skiing competition at which ability to read maps, judge distances, make clear reports, maintain a soldierlike attitude, shoot well, and march with military baggage will be judged. The only way to check such development, General Groener writes, is fulfillment of the promise given by allies to disarm as Germany has done.

Millions of Members

All told, the Iron Front commands about 1,125,000 active members who are willing to go out into the streets to fight Hitler's forces if necessary. Together with their families they are believed to number about 10,000,000. The Social Democratic Party is backing it and the Roman Catholics and Democratic Party are favorably inclined toward it.

Socialists play a prominent part in this movement because they were chiefly responsible for the establishment of democracy in Germany and are therefore the most keenly interested in preserving this form of Government against Hitlerist Fascism.

The second new Republican organization, called Republican Action, is an extension of the Iron Front into bourgeois parties politically further toward the Right.

Dr. Wilhelm Nowack, one of the organizers of Republican Action, told the Monitor correspondent yesterday that wide sections of German intellectuals and the educated classes are staunch Democrats and Republicans and are only waiting for some active movement to spring up in defense of these ideals against Herr Hitler's onslaught.

Dr. Nowack added: "What the new Republican movement wants is construction of a true German republic as laid down in the Weimar Constitution." The Constitution, he says, has never yet functioned owing partly to party squabbles, partly because nobody has had the courage really to put it into force.

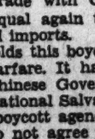
Nothing but compromises have been made, he declared, as, for instance, in the flag question, which is compromise between the new Republican banner and the old Monarchist standard, and on the question of paying compensation to former royalties.

Replying to the question as to what the new republican movement would do to keep Hitler in check, in view of the latter's vast military organization, Dr. Nowack replied: "Too much attention is being paid to Hitler, especially to that section of his organization which is weakest, namely, his military formation. His 'Storm Detachment' will only fight for him as long as they receive pay, and in so far as they consist of school boys and students, they are apt to capitulate when serious fighting takes place."

Dr. Nowack intimated that the Iron Front could easily organize a general strike and counteract any Hitlerist military action if he should ever come into power. But Dr. Nowack expects the mere existence of his movement may prevent Hitler's resorting to force.

Under the influence of this revival republicans in Germany are beginning to speak out after remaining mute for years. In particular they are combating Hitler's anti-French speeches. They declare the majority of his followers are young men who were children during the World War and therefore know nothing of its sufferings.

SWEEPING REDUCTION



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SUSQUEHANNA POWER OUTPUT INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 28—Two more generators of 42,500 horsepower each have been placed in service in the new $30,000,000 hydroelectric development of the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation on the Susquehanna River, south of this place.

Four of the six units for which contracts were awarded are now in operation. They have a capacity of 170,000 horsepower, which is 20,000 horsepower greater than the capacity of the hydroelectric plant of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company at Holtwood, eight miles farther down the river.

JOHNSON ASKS REGULATION OF FOREIGN LOANS

Two Bills Prepared as Outcome of Hearings by Senate Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Regulation of foreign bond issues floated by American bankers is proposed in two bills drawn up by Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California as the Senate Finance Committee concluded its investigation of foreign loans ordered by the Senate at the suggestion of Senator Johnson.

The establishment of a "foreign loan board" to pass on foreign loans before issue is provided in one of the bills, while the other would require filing with the Secretary of Commerce public reports concerning all loans made.

The proposed board would be composed of the Secretaries of State and Commerce and the governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The board would be required to consider the general financial condition of the borrower, the security available, the remedies for enforcement of the obligation, the proposed method of financing, and the existence of any circumstances that might affect the United States' foreign relations.

The second bill would require the lender to report to the Secretary of Commerce the terms, security and estimated profits on all foreign loans.

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, at the close of the inquiry last night, issued an emphatic assertion that he had "no knowledge of the granting of the Barco concession, which, it is said, was coincident with the fulfillment of a credit obligation."

The Secretary pointed out that the record before the Senate committee indicates that the Barco concession in which he was interested was confirmed on June 20, 1931, and that a $4,000,000 credit obligation was met on June 30, 1931.

Senator Johnson has led almost all of the finance committee's inquiry which began in December. He has been especially critical of the State Department's custom of giving approval to loans by merely offering no objection. He holds it especially unfortunate that no supervision was given to the millions of dollars in loans to Latin America where the bonds sold to the American public are now in default. His proposed bills, he believes, will hinder the recurrence of such happenings.

The investigation was instituted originally by Senator Johnson with the intention of finding out whether bankers were asking the United States to scale down European debts to benefit their own pocketbooks, and using any evidence in his fight against ratification of the moratorium. The inquiry, however, continued after the moratorium was approved, with the committee inquiring into a wide range of subjects such as totals of loans, profits and methods pursued by international bankers.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

VIRGIN ISLANDS GET FOOD RELIEF FUNDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Gov. Paul M. Pearson of the Virgin Islands received a check for $500 to provide food for undernourished school children of the Virgin Islands at a luncheon given in his honor by the Golden Rule Foundation yesterday. Mr. Charles M. Vickrey, president of the foundation, presented the check on behalf of the organization supplementing previous gifts for the same purpose. The money will furnish milk and soup for 90,000 children, it was said.

Speaking of conditions in the islands, Governor Pearson said a large percentage of the children go to school without breakfast and bring with them for lunch only a piece of sugar cane or a piece of dried fish. But for donations from the Golden Rule Foundation, many of the children would be too undernourished to attend school, he said.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Winona Watkins, Chicago, Ill.
John D. Watkins, Chicago, Ill.
Leonard Mosias, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. F. D. Shenk, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. W. M. Gardner, Erie, Penna.
D. V. Shaw-Kennedy, New York, N. Y.
Clara Hamilton, New London, Conn.
Mrs. H. Simpson, Methuen, Mass.
Mrs. P. J. Ward, Methuen, Mass.
Miss Nellie Ackroyd, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Fern Wolschendorf, Fairhaven, Mass.
Henry B. Dunseith, Mattapoisett, Mass.
Mrs. Hattie B. Dunseith, Mattapoisett, Mass.
Mrs. Henry T. Allen, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss Lena B. Merrick, Lowell, Mass.
Gloria Wolff, Los Angeles, Calif.
Marco Wolff, Los Angeles, Calif.
Samuel A. Swartz, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Annie Warren Price, Scranton, Penna.
Ross Perkins, Foxboro, Mass.
Dorothy L. Perkins, Foxboro, Mass.
Grace B. Parke, New York, N. Y.

OMIT CHILDS CO. DIVIDEND

Childs Company omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock due at this time.

Tons of Oyster Shells Tell London Its Fish Mart Dates From Roman Days

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Billingsgate has been the fish market of London since Roman times. Building excavations for the foundations of new offices in Fish Street Hill, which runs past the Monument from Eastcheap toward the river, have revealed huge deposits of oyster shells dumped there by the Romans to make the foundations of one of the earliest landing stages at Billingsgate.

Experts from the Guildhall Museum have been watching the excavations and they found more of the huge oaken timbers which made the first foundations. The first of these great beams and the first deposits of oyster shells were found about a year ago. The beams have been traced for 150 yards along the river frontage.

Some of the layers of oyster shells were eight feet deep—hundreds of thousands of shells. Because such vast quantities of shells were used it seems very probable that the market must have been quite near—practically on the same site as modern Billingsgate—for such material would not be carried very far.

Billingsgate's history as the fish market of London can be traced back with certainty for 1000 years, but the discovery of these tons of oyster shells seems to indicate that 2000 years is nearer the mark.

Oysters, of course, have been brought to Billingsgate as far back as history records. In medieval days the north gate of London Bridge was called Oyster Gate, because such vast quantities were brought to the quay just below.

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OPINIONS CLASH IN DISCUSSION ON WORLD POLICE

Politics School Speakers Differ as to Feasibility of Project

Difference of opinion as to the feasibility of an international police force developed between Dr. Carlo M. Fiumiani, Italian economist, and Dr. J. J. Van der Leeuw, philosopher and author, speakers at the School of Politics on Foreign Affairs at Radcliffe College today.

The insistence of the nations on security makes an international police force essential to disarmament, declared D. Van der Leeuw. Security should not be permitted to complicate the issue of disarmament, replied Dr. Fiumiani. "The way to disarm is to disarm," he said.

"We cannot escape a difficult issue by making it simple. Demands for security will develop whenever and wherever complete disarmament is proposed, and anything short of complete disarmament is a contradiction in terms," responded Mr. Van der Leeuw.

The position taken by the two men sharply outlined the fundamental differences in the disarmament stands of France and Italy. France wants something in the nature of an international police force as a security guarantee, and Italy would treat disarmament as a separate issue to be accomplished gradually.

Discussing "Disarmament and Security," Dr. Van der Leeuw declared, "Our peace machinery is emasculated because the provision for security has been left out." The League of Nations is denounced for not doing what it does not possess the power to do, he said.

Sanctions, which in his opinion are the dynamo of the peace machines, cause statesmen to become restive when they are mentioned. They are realities which imply that some national sovereignty must be sacrificed, he said.

Yet only by relinquishing some national sovereignty can the nations bring their political policies up to the enlightened international unity already attained by technical advances, he declared.

Dr. Fiulani outlined historical and practical obstacles in the way of disarmament. He asserted that war had played a part in progress, that there were situations that justified it.

Mr. Norman Hapgood, former editor of Collier's Weekly, speaking on "Foreign Issues in the Presidential Campaign," named Mr. Newton D. Baker and Mr. Alfred E. Smith as the possible Democratic nominees best equipped to deal with world issues. These issues he enumerated as war debts, American adherence to the League of Nations and the World Court, the tariff and the Manchurian problem. The nomination of Mr. Hoover by the Republicans he took for granted.

That Asia will be the theater of future Russian activity, was the opinion expressed by Dr. Bruce Hopper, lecturer on international relations at Harvard University. Self-determinism, which is basic in the ethnic philosophy of Sovietism, cannot help but make a powerful appeal to the Chinese, who have suffered so much from aggression, he declared.

Two great theories, he said, motivate the progress of Communism-Marxism, which inspires trust in mankind, and military strategy that mobilizes and disciplines all the nation's resources. At the end of their first Five-Year Plan, the Russians are consolidating their positions and negotiating an orderly retreat to the methods of capitalism, he said, in explaining how the military conception is employed in advancing the state policy.

Denouncing the half-hearted cooperation which, he asserted, the United States has accorded the world, Dr. J. Anton De Haas, professor of international relations at Harvard University, called for unshrinking alliance with the League of Nations. Insisting that the exclusiveness of America's Ambassador in Geneva was a blow to direct diplomacy, he exhorted the United States to face the nations squarely and make good its protestations of peace. He also advocated an international board to take nationalism out of business. Loans and business transactions might pass through such a board without the labels of nationality, he said.

NEW SHOE COMPANY IN LYNN ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 28—Affairs in shoe circles are pointing to an upward trend according to an announcement here that Lewis & Thomas, Inc., a new shoe firm headed by two of the veteran executives of the A. E. Little Company, is planning to take over the exclusive production of the Lynn factories of a world-famed shoe.

The new firm hopes to begin manufacturing within two weeks. They have favorable terms from the A. E. Little Company for renting and leasing floor space, light, power and machinery to do its manufacturing in the Lynn "Sorosis" factories.

WAR DEBT CUT URGED TO STIMULATE TRADE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Downward revision of war debts was suggested Tuesday by Mr. C. O. Moser of New Orleans, president of the National Cooperative Council, as one means of speeding the recovery of international trade.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY GETS BUSINESS FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—To enable Atlanta University of Atlanta, Ga.,

CLEVELAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
Incorporated
Offers Opportunity
The humanitarian work carried on by the Anti-Vivisection Society needs your continued financial support. Donations, memberships gladly added to our Roll call.
910 PUBLIC SQUARE, CLEVELAND, OHIO

to develop its work in the training of Negroes for business careers, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has granted $100,000 to the university for the establishment of a professorship in its graduate department of business administration. Announcement of the grant was made by Mr. Dean Sage, president of the university board of trustees. Atlanta University inaugurated graduate courses two years ago following an affiliation agreement with Morehouse College for men and Spelman College for women. Pursuant to this agreement a university of modern standards is being developed in the South where the great majority of Negroes live.

Pool of Bankers Announces It Will End Making Loans

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Mr. George M. Reynolds, chairman of the board of the National Credit Corporation, announced yesterday the $500,000,000 bankers' pool would cease its loans and that its work would be carried on by the $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The bankers' pool, Mr. Reynolds said, had lent approximately the full extent of its commitments of $150,000,000 and would "probably liquidate within the next three months."

Of the $500,000,000 sought at the organization of the pool last October, approximately $435,000,000 has been pledged by banks in 43 states. Thirty per cent of these pledges have been called in.

Mr. Reynolds said the pool would continue its work until the Reconstruction Corporation, headed by Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, could begin its lending operations.

The banking pool chairman, who is executive head of the Continental Illinois Bank, said 750 banks have borrowed funds. Of this number, 17 have failed, 9 of these in Illinois and Iowa.

"We've no fear that the pool will lose on these failures," Mr. Reynolds said, "inasmuch as the collateral given us is sufficient to warrant our reimbursement at once."

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Announcement that the work of the National Credit Corporation would be discontinued, made in Chicago by Mr. George M. Reynolds, chairman, occasioned some surprise in Wall Street yesterday, as bankers close to the corporation had intimated of late that the Credit Corporation might continue to function supplementally to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Credit Corporation has been actively making loans, having recently issued its third call for 10 per cent payments on its debentures. Rumors of an impending fourth call had been heard in the financial district this week.

Several bankers, however, have held the work of the National Credit Corporation would overlap that of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and expressed some perplexity as to how the work could be divided if both corporations were to function.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Homes Creep Out In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 28—Like ripples circling away from the spot where water has been disturbed, leaving a quiet center behind them, the people of Philadelphia are to some extent deserting the middle of the city in outward reaching waves of suburban development.

The annual survey issued recently by the Philadelphia Housing Association emphasizes this apparent tendency. While "the city of homes" is spreading further into the countryside, with groups of attractive houses set in lawns and trees, the open spaces down town are growing in size. Older structures are being demolished and their sites used as parking spaces for the convenience of workers in the newer skyscrapers.

The survey shows that nearly 1000 buildings were torn down during 1931. Many property owners, finding it difficult to get sufficient returns from detoriorated buildings to cover tax payments, decided to have the houses demolished in order to lower their assessments. Some of these owners are deriving a steady income from the use of the sites as parking lots.

SHIPPING MEN TO ATTEND HEARING

Boston shipping interests went to Washington today to attend the hearing tomorrow morning on the Johnson bill, which seeks to amend the Shipping Act of 1916, giving the Shipping Board regulatory authority over water areas similar to the power invested in the Interstate Commerce Commission with regard to railroad transportation.

A report by a special committee of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce embodying the result of extensive studies to the proposed legislation is to be presented at the hearing. Among those to attend is Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, president of the Eastern Steamship Lines.

TRADE URGES SAVING INSTEAD OF TAXING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 28—That the State of New York follow the example set by many cities of

Season your TOMATO JUICE with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE and taste the difference

'Anything' Will Grow in Florida

Wide World

FLORIDA BORROWS A BIT OF SCENERY FROM MADAGASCAR

It Looks Like a Cactus, but Its Real Name Is Travelers' Tree, or, as the Botanists Would Say, "Ravenala Madagascariensis."

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Travelers' trees, native of the island of Madagascar, but rare in the United States, are blooming this year in Florida. Fronds of these trees resemble the leaves of banana plants, but they grow in a semicircle like a huge fan. The outer bloom of this tree, one of the finest in Florida, is being pointed out in the above photograph by Mrs. Chauncey Brown, at whose home here it is growing.

the State and balance its 1932 budget by trimming expenditures rather than by imposing new forms of taxation, is being vigorously urged by business men throughout the State. The Chamber of Commerce of this city, after making a study requiring several months, urged local officials to pare down the city budget so as to keep it within the estimated income for 1931 without increasing tax rates. Cuts have been made by officials in the hope of accomplishing that end.

In the meantime, according to the Chamber of Commerce, many other cities in the State have taken similar action. Legislators have been urged to turn their attention toward cutting the budget proposed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt rather than to devoting all of their time toward finding new sources of revenue in forms of taxation that may be imposed.

Railroads Aided By New York Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28—The Cheney commission banking bill was signed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt Tuesday. It is the first of the proposed banking measures to become law, and is designed to assist railroads whose securities were being dropped from the list of savings bank investments.

Lieut.-Gov. Herbert Lehman appeared at a hearing before the Assembly banks committee on the bill providing for an advisory board of nine members for the state banking department. He urged that a majority of the members on the advisory board should directly represent the public, instead of having four members appointed by the banks, as the bill proposes. The board would have authority over bank chartering and management.

Mr. Lehman suggested that all members of the advisory board be appointed by the Governor, with the provision that four should have banking experience.

Mellon Opposes Walsh Bond Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, notified Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, yesterday, that existing conditions do not warrant inflation of the nation's monetary system by issuance of government circulation bonds as a basis for $1,000,000,000 additional banknotes.

The Treasury head said there has been no currency shortage during present economic difficulties, and issuance of the bonds would be "unwise."

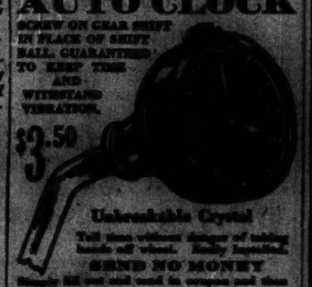
If $1,000,000,000 additional bonds bearing the circulation privilege were made available, and the coupon rate fixed at 2¼ per cent, Mr. Mellon said, the outstanding 2 per cent bonds would be adversely affected.

WOMEN INVENTORS ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 28—More than 400 women have entered inventions for the third International Patent Exposition which opens next week in Convention Hall here. Some are society matrons, others are chambermaids. Their inventions touch nearly every field of human endeavor.

AUTO CLOCK



SCREW ON GEAR SHIFT IN PLACE OF SHIFT BALL. GUARANTEED TO KEEP TIME AND WITHSTAND VIBRATION.

$3.50

Unbreakable Crystal

Tell them without danger of taking hands off wheel. Fully Insured.

SEND NO MONEY

Simply fill out and mail in coupon and then pay postman $3.50 upon receipt of clock.

W. F. HALMI CO., INC.
Room 4709-C, 70 E. 45th St., N. Y. City

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....
Make and year of car.....

HYDE PRESENTS LAND-USE PLAN TO FARM GROUPS

Choice of Best Soil and Compact Communities Recommended

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Agriculture today has the machinery and the method necessary to achieve control and obtain prosperity with the exception of a land policy, Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, told representatives of the nation's $2,000,000,000 farm coöperative business attending the National Coöperative Council here yesterday.

Emphasizing the point that the United States has incomparable resources in land, labor and capital, he recommended a sound policy of land use which can:

1. Encourage farmers who are operating poor lands to find better opportunities in agriculture or other occupations.
2. Promote compact communities which will permit maximum economy of schools, roads, and other institutions.
3. Establish conditions that will make possible the use for which land is best adapted, including fire protection for forests, modification in taxation, consolidation of tracts, and the necessary transportation facilities.
4. Discourage the overexpansion of agriculture into areas poorly adapted to agriculture.
5. Bring about proper supervision of colonization schemes.

Adequate Living Standard

In such an agricultural program, he stated the fulcrum for control and stability is threefold: the tariff must stand as the force that permits an American farmer to rise above the standards of living set by the cheapest producer in any foreign country; the Federal Farm Board must receive every assistance to organize agriculture so that agriculture can enter competitive area with the same preparation, the same tools, the same bargaining power that all other industries have developed; and a national policy of land use must be developed which will stop unwise and uneconomic expansion of the cultivated area, and foster the reorganization and the readjustment of the whole to changed and changing economic conditions.

Voluntary control through cooperative organization is essential, he believed, since today some 6,000,000 farmers are engaged in destructive competition through excess production.

The Federal Farm Board is charged, Mr. Hyde pointed out, with fostering the cooperative organization of American farmers. It offers to farmers the most effective method of helping themselves. It is voluntary, not compulsory. It leaves control in the hands of the farmers, not in legislative hands.

In the rut?

Let "Budget" pull you out! At least, give the budget idea a try for 1932. Watch it put its finger on the spots where savings can be made, not by denial or skimping, but by pointing out HOW and WHERE your money should go.

Call or write for your copy of this free book, today!

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY
One of the largest mutual savings banks in America

Youths in Sloop Sail for Florida

In a reconditioned 40-foot sloop, for which $75 was paid last fall, a youthful trio set out from Boston today for Florida. These young men, Capt. Burnie D. Neill and Mr. Thomas Ross, both of Florida, and Mr. John Asdot of Boston, spent many long evenings during the past few months putting the vessel into seaworthy condition.

An engine taken from an old automobile was installed for auxiliary power and the Nomad sailed down Boston Harbor shortly before noon on the first lap of a cruise which is expected to last two months and be nearly 2000 miles long.

The destination of the sloop is St. Petersburg, the home of Captain Neill, who came to Boston last summer by motorcycle. The cruise started from Bunker Hill Yacht Club float, and the vessel was laden with provisions to last several weeks. The group anticipates a pleasant trip through the inland waters of the Atlantic seaboard, ending at will, and making the most of their experiences.

HOOVERS RECEIVED AT MELLON DINNER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, last night entertained President and Mrs. Hoover at a dinner in his apartment here.

The Chief Executive and Mrs. Hoover had a new opportunity to inspect the numerous paintings by old masters which adorn the walls of the Treasury Secretary's apartment. He has collected them from various parts of the world.

Mr. Mellon was a guest at the White House Tuesday. He is to return there again tonight to attend the dinner in honor of Representative John N. Garner of Texas, Speaker of the House.

GOLD STANDARD HELD WEAK BUT 'BEST AVAILABLE'

Chicago Economist Says No Other Plan Has Been Found Better

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—The gold standard, though a "wretched" standard, may conceivably be the best available for this country, Dr. Jacob Viner, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, declared last night in opening the Harris Foundation Institute on Gold and Monetary Stabilization, at the university.

"Its past record, bad as it is," said the economist, "is not necessarily conclusive in this respect, as the only alternatives which actually have been tried have on the whole had an incomparably worse record."

Prospects of the gold standard are highly uncertain, he continued. It has passed through an exceptionally severe test and come out "mutilated and sadly shrunken." As an international institution in a nationalistic world, he pointed out, it has been ill-adapted to withstand the centrifugal forces generated by nations indulging themselves in new extremes of self-determination.

"I see no valid grounds for optimism as to the modern operation of the gold standard in the immediate future," he continued, "even when, or if, the present impasse ends.

"The financial decline of England, the rise of the United States in international commerce and finance, the financial strength and the surplus gold stocks of the United States and France, have deprived England of her rôle of leadership, and have transferred it to France and our own country. Can they be expected, on the basis of their past records and present attitude and policies, to fill this important rôle as creditably as has England? I fear not."

There may prove to be developments which will favor a better functioning of the gold standard of the future, Dr. Viner noted.

"The reduction or cancellation," he said, "of reparations and interallied debts, less reliance on short-term loans as means of financing long-term undertakings; a more cautious and less irresponsible procedure in the flotation of international loans; all of these would tend to reduce the strain on gold movements as an ultimate equilibrating device.

"An increase in the volume and elasticity of international trade resulting from a progressive reduction of tariff and other barriers to commerce would make the liquidation of international financial obligations of a given amount a lesser burden on the mechanism of international equilibrium."

Tin Can Hailed As Social Leveler In Woman's Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—The tin can was hailed as a great social leveler because it now enables the small-town hostess to serve the same smart dishes big-city folk have, when Mrs Wilbur E. Pribley, chairman of the home economics department of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke before the National Canners' Association here yesterday.

In a conference in which Mrs. Pribley and other women interested in home economics exchanged views with the canners on what women want when they buy canned goods, she told them that women were coming more and more to depend on canned goods because they knew exactly how many servings they could expect and it made their budgets easier to manage.

Mrs. Pribley said that all canned goods should bear the actual name of the canner and full details as to the quality. If the canner puts out several grades, he should identify them as first, second and third grades.

As to what else the women want, about the biggest demand at present, Mrs. Pribley said, is a two-quart can of tomatoes. They use so many tomatoes for various purposes now, she said, that they think a half gallon at a time would be much more economical.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

CAROLINAS SETTLE DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The automobile license "tag war" between the Carolinas has been brought to a satisfactory termination through a reciprocal agreement, whereby cars from either State may travel the roads of the other for 90 days without relicensing.

NEW GROCERY DRUMMER IS STORE EXPERT

Change Noted at Convention of Wholesalers at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Exit, the wholesale grocery salesman who thought his job was merely to write out orders on a blank. Enter, the merchandising expert, the grocer's consultant, who gives counsel on store remodeling, display of goods and handling of accounts and, incidentally and tactfully, takes orders.

This change in specifications for the grocer's drummer, one of the results of chain store pressure, was put before the National Wholesale Grocers' convention here yesterday by men prominent in the trade.

Some 70,000 independent grocers, it was reported, are now getting special services from wholesalers in some 600 groups known as "voluntary chains." Among the types of service offered by the more developed voluntary chain wholesalers, as explained by Mr. Charles B. Jordan of Minneapolis, are advertising assistance, education in "the latest kinks of merchandising," and advice on accounting.

As the wholesaler gives more service to his retail customers, the relations between the two becomes so close that constant calls for orders are no longer necessary, Mr. Jordan said. By giving expert service, the wholesaler himself gets more fun and satisfaction out of his job, Mr. Jordan added.

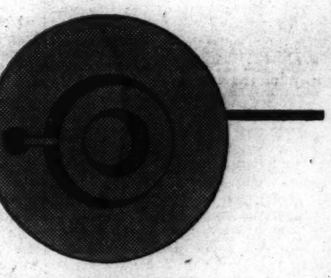
The outlook for the independent grocer was reported brightening in a number of ways.

"Independents are making rapid progress," said Mr. Carl W. Dipman, editor of the Independent Grocer. "They are one by one learning the intricacies of modern merchandising. Some 10,000 of them have modernized their stores in the last year. This brings the total that have modernized in the past three years to approximately 45,000.

Mr. Carl H. Schlapp, of St. Louis, was elected president of the association, and Mr. Winthrop Adams of Cambridge, Mass., was chosen a vice-president.

The low cost way to keep food fresh

Rollator refrigeration



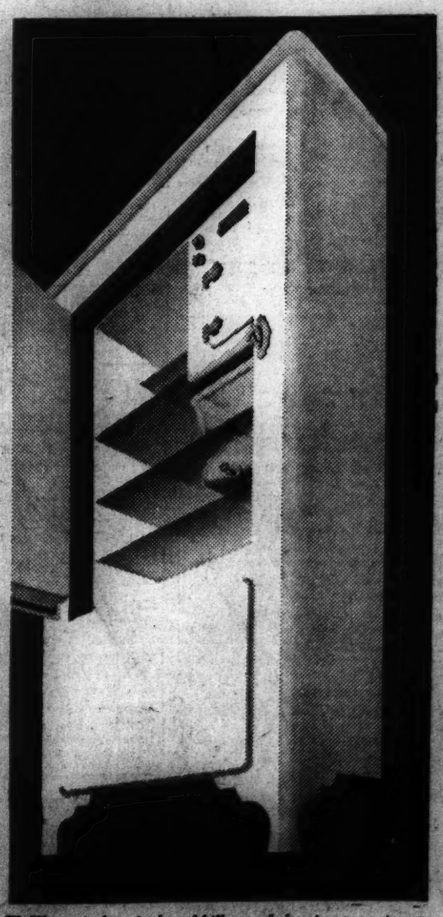
THE ROLLATOR • A roller rolls and there's ice—the Norge mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts slowly revolving in a permanent bath of oil—is almost everlasting.

Dependable . . . extra powered for extra service . . . trouble proof . . . practically everlasting. Yet, with all its superlative qualities, Rollator Refrigeration is the low cost way to keep foods fresh and freeze ice cubes. Only Norge offers Rollator Refrigeration. And the Rollator mechanism is just one of the reasons for selecting Norge.

There are many others. The new Icevoir tray is designed for fast freezing and instant removal of ice, untouched by hands or tap water. The new Preservoir is for extra cold storage. The Waterevoir keeps a gallon of cold water on tap. The hardware is modern, massive. The flat bar shelves are thoughtfully arranged for greatest convenience. The food compartment lining is acid resisting. These are just part of the story of the 1932 Norge.

When you are ready to invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see what Norge has to offer before you make your selection.

Norge is manufactured by Norge Corporation, Division of Borg-Warner Corporation, one of the world's largest makers of precision parts, including automotive free wheeling.



The Waterevoir shown in this model illustrated above is extra equipment.

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration

NORGE CORPORATION
676 East Woodbridge Street
Detroit, Michigan

POST-STAMPED PICTURES NEW HOBBY FIELD

Collector Gets Historical Prints 'Canceled' by Postmasters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass.—A new hobby field has been developed by Mr. E. E. Whitney. Based on the idea of collecting "patriotic envelopes," issued by the Federal Government during the Civil War, this novel collection has been expanded to include various old prints of historical interest.

Quaint pictures and designs were printed on the faces of these wartime envelopes, depicting soldiers and military scenes. But they were limited in scope, and Mr. Whitney's thought was to collect other pictures of historical interest and mount them on plain envelopes. This being done, he ascertained the post offices nearest the scenes of his covers. These envelopes he stamped and sent, addressed to himself, with letters to postmasters asking them to cancel the stamps carefully and mail the covers back to him.

In less than a year, he has mounted, posted and received back through the mail more than 1000 pictures of persons, places and objects. Postmarks have not only added an artistic touch but have set forth birthplaces of individuals and in the case of scenes and objects, the towns to which they have reference. Mr. Whitney's covers include a miscellaneous assortment of pictures all the way from several of George Washington to the original "Old Oaken Bucket," and from a print of Sir Isaac Newton to the scene where Gray wrote the world-famed elegy.

"I try to have the stamps connect up with the personalities in the pictures," Mr. Whitney said, explaining the care and patience needed to make such a collection possible. A photograph of Mr. P. T. Barnum accompanied by a stamp on which was a picture of charging horses served as an example. And then there was the scene of the first winning by America of the international racing trophy from England; the envelope, stamped with the likeness of a ship, had been post-marked from the Isle of Wight.

Naturally, the envelopes vary in size, but none are larger than the average used for correspondence. The pictures consist of photographs, etchings, engravings, woodcuts; in fact all manner of prints are represented besides a few water color copies.

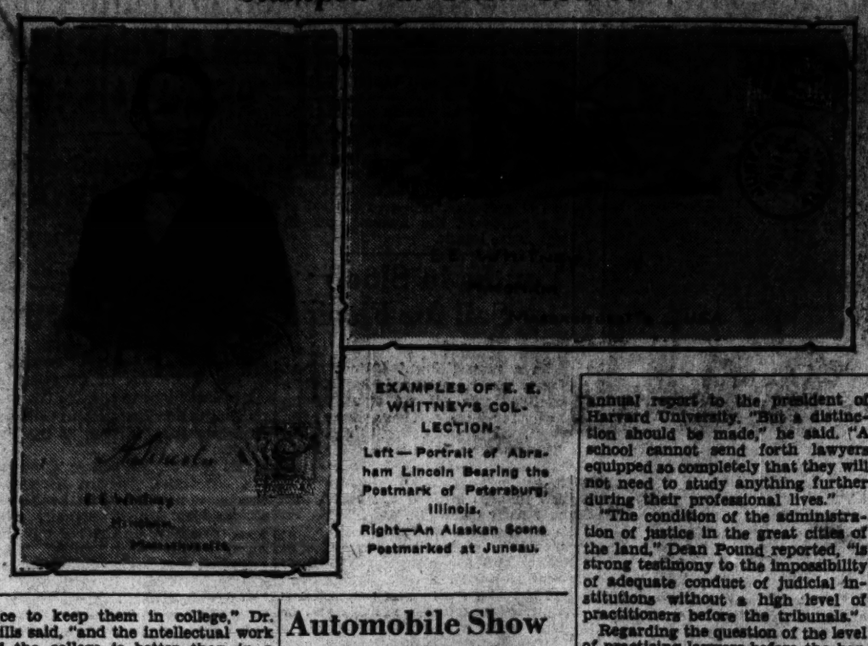
Mr. Whitney acknowledged that no particular rule had guided him in obtaining the pictures for his covers. "Any one whom I have read about and who interests me is a subject whose picture I set to work to find and add to my collection," he said. "At present I am assembling pictures of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, post-marked from their birthplaces. I like browsing around in out-of-the-way print shops and it is in these places that I get most of my pictures."

He then told of the difficulty of securing a picture of Robin Hood. He had searched, he said, in every print shop in Boston and had finally discovered the desired print in New York. One of the most artistic covers in the collection depicted William Tell and the stamps, postmarked Altdorf, Switzerland, his his mythical birthplace, showed him in the act of bending the bow that made him famous.

"Postmasters are very obliging," the collector commented, poking around for a particular cover to illustrate this point. "Here, for example," he said, exhibiting a print of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, "I was not quite sure where this writer was born, so when I sent the letter, I asked the postmaster if he would be kind enough to tell me. He did so, and what was more mailed me a picture of her birthplace."

Mr. Whitney's hobby has been more than merely a "pastime." It has in many ways been an education.

'Stamped' at Their Source



EXAMPLES OF E. E. WHITNEY'S COLLECTION

Left—Portrait of Abraham Lincoln Bearing the Postmark of Petersburg, Illinois.

Right—An Alaskan Scene Postmarked at Juneau.

Large-Scale Home Building and Slum Clearing Favored

Large-scale home building may be the way out of the present economic difficulties, Mr. John Ihlder, of the Massachusetts Housing Association, declared yesterday at a luncheon of the advisory committee of the Massachusetts Better Homes in America Committee held in the Women's City Club. The meeting was called to formulate plans for Better Home Week, April 24-May 1.

Mr. Ihlder pointed out that relief through large-scale home building can come only by elimination of slum areas. Thus, he said, the surplus would be reduced and new homes, with adequate yard space, could replace the slums.

He urged the building of better homes with more land around them, saying that decreased population growth is relieving the pressure on land and allowing expansion. The automobile is also helping expansion he said, and allowing full utilization of city areas.

Mr. Nichols brought up the question that clearance of slum areas might put too great a tax burden on present home owners.

Mr. Ihlder replied that the whole plan would be defeated unless carried through on a paying basis, pointing out that, contrary to European slum-clearing methods, the American plan of slum clearance is to find the best economic use for the cleared land and in this way make the plan a paying proposition.

Other speakers at the luncheon included Mr. Joseph Lee, president, Playground and Recreation Association of America; Mr. William Stanley Parker, president of the Architects' Small Home Service Bureau, and Dr. Lucile Eayes, director, research department, Women's Educational and Industrial Union; Miss Mary E. Driscoll, assistant state chairman, Massachusetts Better Homes in America Committee.

Carver to Leave Harvard Faculty

Harvard University announced last night the resignations of three prominent members of its faculty, Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics; Dr. Edward Reynolds, director of Peabody Museum at Harvard, and Mr. Walter R. Spaulding, professor of music.

Professor Carver will become professor emeritus in September, 1932. Professor Spaulding will also retire from active teaching in September, while Dr. Reynolds's resignation takes effect immediately.

Professor Carver, who has taught at Harvard University for 31 years, is a recognized authority on economics. Dr. Reynolds has been director of the Peabody Museum since 1928. Professor Spaulding has done much to raise the standard of music in New England public schools.

STUDENTS FOUND STUDYING HARDER

There is a tendency toward more definite application to studies among students in general throughout the country, Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, declared last night. "The boys are now aware that in their homes there is sacrifice to keep them in college," Dr. Sills said, "and the intellectual work of the college is better than in a long time."

Dr. Sills also pointed out that there are more Massachusetts boys attending Bowdoin College this year than ever before. He told the members of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Boston at their annual meeting that 83 per cent of Bowdoin's students come from New England. Of these, 220 students are from Massachusetts, while 190 are from Maine and 50 from other New England states.

New Insurance Bill Covers All But Motorists

Automobile insurance would cover only pedestrians, bicyclists and equestrians, to the exclusion of motorists, under the terms of a bill heard by the Legislative Committee on Insurance, yesterday. Mr. H. B. Church, representing the Massachusetts Truck Association, sponsors of the measure, explained the move as a prospective compromise between insurance companies and those favoring the retention of compulsory insurance.

Mr. John W. Downs, counsel for the Massachusetts Insurance Federation, agreed that the insurance companies would consider the Truck Association's plan favorably.

Strong opposition developed in the House of Representatives against a measure seeking to prohibit the sale and manufacture of small firearms. All who opposed the bill, however, agreed that strict regulations should govern the licensing and sales of such weapons.

The Legislative Committee on Finance was asked by several speakers to reduce the salaries of members of the Fall River Finance Board by 50 per cent. The members are now working only part time, it was said, most of their work having been completed.

During the discussions on bills to provide additional court house accommodations for Suffolk County, an agreement was reached that the county would pay 70 per cent and the State 30 per cent of the costs of erecting a new courthouse.

Automobile Show Acts as Finishing School for Buyers

The Boston Automobile Show is proving a finishing school for motorists. The teachers are factory-trained lecturers who point out the advantages of the various models and explain the workings of the new mechanisms.

Classroom material is composed of cutaway engines, chassis and miniature models of parts of the cars which are of particular interest. The general practice now is to permit the motorist to step up to the models and operate them himself, rather than rope off the section and make him watch maneuvers at a distance.

The lecturer plan is not new but its general adoption by manufacturers is a late development. Moreover, it is proving of special educational advantage to the buying public as well as a promising move by producers to boost sales. What the public understands, it will buy quickest, motor officials declare.

Another explanation given for the general use of the factory-trained lecturer is the rush production of a number of radical changes on cars, particularly in transmissions. Almost every manufacturer has accepted free wheeling. But the adaptations differ. So, dealers wish to have the public understand, particularly, their systems of free wheeling and changed styles of transmission.

The public has heard the terms floating power, wizard control, syncromesh, silent second, free wheeling, and ride control for months, dealers declare. They should now be shown what they mean and how they work, and the trained lecturer is the way of showing them.

High Standards Urged for Lawyers

The primary aim in planning a law school curriculum should be the training for high capacity and effectiveness, Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School declared in his annual report to the president of Harvard University. "But a distinction should be made," he said. "A school cannot send forth lawyers equipped so completely that they will not need to study anything further during their professional lives."

"The condition of the administration of justice in the great cities of the land," Dean Pound reported, "is strong testimony to the impossibility of adequate conduct of judicial institutions without a high level of practitioners before the tribunals."

Regarding the question of the level of practicing lawyers before the bar, Dr. Pound stated in his report that "of late there has been pressure to set students at premature so-called research before they have acquired the information and mastery of legal technique required for a fruitful research." Such student activity, he declared, is "often no more than pretentious practice in the use of lawyer's tools."

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Plans to Honor Washington Heard By Garden Clubs

Members of garden clubs of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs listened today to suggestions for honoring George Washington's memory in the practical way of instituting at least one cultural development in their communities this year.

New England's recreational facilities, reforestation work and bird study and protection also were topics of the meeting held at Horticultural Hall under the supervision of the federation's division of conservation of natural resources.

"It would be impossible to exaggerate the vital importance," members were told, "of appropriating unto ourselves, as best we can, the spirit and vision of George Washington. The most valuable asset of any community is its own individuality. There are many improvements to be brought about in any town to protect its individuality: provision for additional playgrounds; abolition of nuisances such as mosquito-breeding swamps, unsightly dumps, untidy street planning and so on.

"We hope school authorities will hold competitions among the children for the most interesting forecast of development of their own town within the next century. It is certain that the imagination and vision of the rising generation will produce much food for thought. The future belongs to them, and some of the competitors will no doubt be enthusiastic and bold in their conceptions of what may be done."

Two illustrated talks were given by Mr. Edward I. Farrington, secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and Mr. Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Honor guests were Mrs. Carl L. Schraeder, president of the Massachusetts State Federation; Mrs. John H. Kimball, third vice-president and conservation advisor; and Mrs. Frederick E. Judd, sixth district director.

Mount Desert Rock Has Radio Beacon

Mount Desert Rock, about 27 miles off the coast of Maine, on which the only habitation is that of the lighthouse keeper has been commissioned as a radio beacon, officials of the United States Lighthouse Service announce. Operation will start Feb. 1, after which signals will be radiocast for fifteen minutes out of every hour. Portland Lightship is already equipped with a radio beacon and plans are being made to install a transmitter at West Quoddy Head, farther eastward.

In laying out the power plant for the new beacon at Mount Desert, it was found that this provided opportunity for a complete electrification of the station with a substantial increase in candlepower of the light. In the future it will be of 70,000 candlepower.

Mount Desert Rock light was first established in response to demands of local interests when sailing vessels in great numbers were both built and operated from the many small ports along the Maine coast. It has come to be of value to an extensive fishing trade and, in summer, to an increasing traffic in passenger and pleasure craft.

STABLE GOVERNMENTS ATTRACT INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—Stating that industries switched their main attention, in seeking factory locations, from water supply, immunity from city taxation and a free plant site, to the stability of state and local city governments in the matter of balancing budgets with income and without excessive taxes, Mr. Ford C. Harper, manager-director of the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce here, outlined the 1932 program of the state chamber which which has the reduction of governmental costs as its chief aim.

A series of district meetings is being held by which it is hoped to inform the people of the state as to the true conditions so that budgets may be reduced to meet income and politically padded payrolls and overlapping departments weeded out.

House Plans Nonpartisan Tax Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — With hearings on the nation's new tax bill almost at an end, leaders of both parties in the House prepared today to put aside political considerations for the moment and draft within the next three weeks a revenue measure acceptable to all.

The last regular hearing before the Ways and Means Committee was held today, although a special session is scheduled Feb. 2 for the benefit of the public utilities and the oil industry, and the actual work of drafting the new legislation is to commence tomorrow.

Contrary to precedent the Democratic majority has invited the Republicans to assist in the actual framing of the bill instead of excluding them, as is customary, until the majority members have whipped it into final shape.

In return Republicans, according to their leader, Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, are preparing to coöperate in drafting a bill which can be presented to the country with the nonpartisan backing of the entire Congress.

"It is my hope and expectation," Mr. Snell said, "that when the Ways and Means Committee has heard all the testimony which appears to be essential, Republicans and Democrats alike will sit down at a conference table and work out a bill intended to serve the best interests of the taxpayer, without regard to political leanings.

"I believe we will adopt a government bill, not an Administration or Democratic bill; one which seeks to meet the Government's need for additional revenue and at the same time imposes the least possible burden upon business, industry and the public at a time when all are working together to bring the country out of the period of depression."

It is also understood that Democratic leaders, although planning considerable changes in the original Administration tax program submitted by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, are not going to draft any tax legislation which does not also bear the stamp of approval of their Republican colleagues.

Although no definite indication has yet been given as to the nature of the new tax laws, it is now evident they will constitute a considerable departure from the original Mellon plan. Primarily, it is the hope of members of the committee to find a substitute for the so-called "nuisance" taxes contemplated in that plan.

In place of these levies several members of the committee indicated they would strongly urge adoption of a 5 per cent consumer tax on electricity, gas and telephone service. A reliable estimate was not available as to the potential returns from such sources, but they believed it would yield at least as much as the taxes they seek to avoid.

In case these suggested new sources are not sufficient, several members of the committee are also prepared to favor a tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline sales, while representatives from the western oil states are strongly advocating an import tax on petroleum products.

YALE NEWS CELEBRATES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP) —Today's issue of the Yale News, believed the oldest college daily in the country, marked its fifty-fourth anniversary. The first issue was published Jan. 28, 1878, by Herbert W. Bowen and Frank McDonald, seniors.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner and round table discussion on "Italy and the Challenge Presented by Fascism," led by Miss Eunice H. Avery, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Zonta Club: Monthly dinner meeting, talk on "Current Events," by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 6.

Meeting, Willis Literary Society, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Jan. 30.

Alumni Association, English High School: Anniversary banquet, speaking program, unveiling of Evelyn Longman's bronze group, presented by class of 1886; schoolhouse, Montgomery Street, 6:30.

Jamaica Plain Community meeting, address, "What Can We Expect From the Coming Disarmament Conference at Geneva?" by Sir Herbert Ames, former world treasurer of League; Mary E. Curley School, Jamaica Plain, 8.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "When I Was King," by Mr. Faustin Wirkus, former Marine Corps officer known as "The White King of La Gonave," auditorium, 14 Somerset, 7:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Board of Trade, Highland Club, 8.

Boston Council of Social Agencies: Annual dinner meeting; consideration of federal aid for unemployment relief; Mr. Eliot Wadsworth and Mr. Roy Cushman, speakers; Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Saloc of Allied Arts: Meeting, talk on "The General Character of the Lunar Surface," by Mr. Arthur L. Sands; home of Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. Swift, 110 Bay State Road, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Pals Club, Room 3, 7. Meeting, Dolphins Club, 8.

Opening lecture in course on "Investments," by Mr. Edson B. Smith, auspices University Extension Division, State Department of Education, Harvard Hall, Harvard University, 7:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Eine Freudin So Goldig Wie Du," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Music

Symphony Hall—Symphonic Pageant, 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Klaus Geets, pianist, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10 p. m., through Jan. 30.

American Book Sellers' Association: Meeting, Hotel Statler.

Luncheon and meeting, D. A. R. State Board of Management, Hotel Vendome, 12.

Second lecture in Amy Lowell Poetry series, Mrs. Mark Van Doren, speaker, you will read from his own poetry, auspices Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 4.

International Institute, Y. W. C. A.: Armenian afternoon, 190 Beacon Street, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Room, Mrs. Hayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whitt Club, 8:30. Rehearsal, State Choral Society, 10.

Land-a-Hand Society: Annual meeting, officers' reports, nominating committee reports, Eliot Hall, 25 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Junior League: Lecture for provisional members, "What the City Is Doing for Children Who Are Crippled," by Dr. Augusta Bronner, headquarters, Zara Marlborough Street, 1.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Rose collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Rare Illustrations of the Fifteenth Century; loan exhibition of most important examples from all the great centers of book illustration. Through Feb. 29. Twenty Drawings of Old Boston, by Lester G. Hornby. Through Feb. 1. Mayan Objects, new acquisitions. Seventeenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of sculpture and drawings by George Kolbe. Through Jan. 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through Jan. 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school. Jan. 18 to 30.

E. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and Continental Masters.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Scharvee Studios, 605 Boylston Street—General print display.

Helman's Print Shop, 54 Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Barlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by C. Scott White. Through Feb. 2. European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy with rising temperature probably followed by rain; moderate northwest or northerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 20.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature, followed by snow or rain Friday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Friday cloudy with rising temperature, followed by rain or snow.

Massachusetts: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Friday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, followed by rain.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, followed by rain.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds, becoming southeast and increasing Friday; fair weather tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	36	50	Montreal	22	34
Bismarck	14	36	Nantucket	36	50
Boston	36	54	New Orleans	60	66
Buffalo	30	36	New York	36	48
Calgary	—4	12	Norfolk, Va.	44	56
Charleston	52	70	North Platte	44	58
Chicago	34	42	Philadelphia	40	52
Cincinnati	38	44	Phoenix, Ariz.	38	62
Denver	34	50	Pittsburgh	34	38
Eastport, Me.	30	44	Portland, Me.	30	42
Hatteras	48	64	Raleigh	44	62
Honolulu, T. H. (9 p.m. Jan. 27)	72	78	St. Louis	44	50
Helena, Mont.	16	32	St. Paul	24	30
Huron, S. D.	18	36	Salt Lake City	30	42
Jacksonville	58	74	San Francisco	52	62
Kansas City	42	52	Santa Fe, N. M.	18	32
Key West	74	80	Seattle	32	42
Los Angeles	48	68	Tampa	64	80
Memphis	46	56	Wichita, Kan.	34	46
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N. D.	8	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 28.
B—Maximum Jan. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:48 p. m., Friday 3:17 a. m. Height of tides 8.8 feet, 10 feet.

Lights all vehicles at 5:23 p. m.

Chemists See Farm Products Raised for Their Test Tubes

Wide Field Seen Both for the Producer and the Natural Scientist in Converting Staple and Waste Crops to Varied Uses

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—A tremendous future is near at hand for the chemical industries which make commercial use of staple and waste products of the farm on a big scale, and for the farmers who introduce large-scale efficiency methods of production upon the land, according to chemical engineers here who have made a close study of the relation between agriculture and chemistry.

Their views were obtained in seeking opinions regarding the suggestion recently that the $75,000,000 still available to the Federal Farm Board be used for agricultural research—chiefly to devise new ways of using commercially the waste products of the farm. A canvass of industrial chemists who have studied the problem reveals that there is much more involved than simply the utilization of farm waste, although this may soon play an important part in the scheme. As viewed by chemists, the farm problem may be split into the following phases:

1. Reorganization of farming on an efficiency production basis through the introduction of machinery, elimination of the horse and much hand labor, large-scale production and natural scientific management in order to reduce the price of the product. This would mean coöperative farms or the elimination of many families from the land, or both.

Chemical Plants on Farms

2. Development of many local chemical industries in the farm regions to utilize waste products of the land, such as cornstalks and cereal straws for the manufacture of cellulose products or other derivatives.

3. Development of chemical processes, similar to those now employed in the coal-tar industries, for breaking down and synthesizing the complex chemical substances found in the staple agricultural products and manufacturing from them highly valuable synthetic products in competition with those made from coal and wood.

4. Development of new crops to take the place of those now grown, such as the effort now being made at the University of Georgia to show that slash pine can be raised as a southern crop to much greater profit than cotton.

5. Better coördination of research by federal, state and private agencies, with the elimination of much fruitless work and the concentration upon the most important problems.

Strangely, the demand for natural scientific farming on a large scale comes not from the farmers but from the industrial chemists. They have discovered in the plants from the farm the same complex molecules they have found in coal and petroleum. A Negro chemist, Prof. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute, has broken down the substance of the sweet potato, for instance, and from it constructed 118 products.

Grow Corn for Chemist

Dr. William J. Hale, director of organic chemical research of the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., proposes that instead of feeding his surplus corn to animals, the farmer bring it to the chemist, who will give the farmer a residue from the corn to feed to the animals and manufacture from the corn products for sale. The chemist would make the farmer a partner in the chemical industry through the issuance of certificates, which would entitle him to a share in the profits of the operation of the plant.

Much work has been done, and is still being done, however, on the utilization of farm wastes. Cellulose, which is the principal stiffening constituent in wood and other plant fibers, is the substance from which cellophane, celluloid and many other similar products are made. Lignin, the substance which cements together the cellulose particles, constitutes 30 per cent of the solid material in plants. From this is made tanning materials and dyestuffs that now come from coal.

Dr. O. R. Sweeney, head of the chemical engineering department of Iowa State College, has indicated the way toward the manufacture of wallboard and paper from cornstalks. Bagasse, the waste of the sugar cane after the sugar has been extracted, also is being sold as wall board. Furfural, a commercial solvent, is being made from oat hulls by a large breakfast food company, but the hulls are not gathered from the field. They are a waste product of the food manufacturing.

Research machinery already exists in Washington and at the universities, according to both Mr. D. H. Killeffer, contributing editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, and Mr. Myron D. Hazen, manager of the service department of the American Agricultural Chemical Company. Both agree that under Dr. A. G. McCall, director of research of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, considerable progress in unifying the research of the Government has been made, but that much more must yet be made.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

When you visit the new Whitney Museum of American Art, remember that
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BUSINESS GETS START BY DRIVE ON IDLE DOLLARS

Campaign in New York County Promotes Both Buying and Hiring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28 — With upward of 600 days of work already assigned and funds being released into retail channels faster than they can be counted, officials of Monroe County's personal solicitation campaign to release idle dollars, which has attracted attention from all corners of the nation, announced after a checkup today that "the surface has only been scratched."

Before the summer is out, $6,026,351—more than three times the goal set by the campaigners who solicited every home and business establishment in the county—will be released in the community either through direct employment of labor or purchase of equipment and retail goods so far delayed by the economic situation. Pledges in the hands of Mr. S. Park Harmen, director of the relief movement, will be checked to make sure every dollar is spent.

Believed to be First

The sum, representing an average of more than $10 for every man, woman and child in Monroe County, was assured by a campaign believed to be the first in the United States to organize hiring and spending on a vast scale. It was carried on by 1550 voluntary workers who canvassed the county for 10 days, directed by the professional machinery of the Rochester Community Chest. They asked for promises either to hire men for household repair or for business renovation work, or to spend immediately for purchases that had been delayed by fear of adversity.

The group of Rochester industrialists, headed by Mr. Libanus M Todd, chairman of the board of the Todd Protectograph Company, which launched the campaign, set $2,000,000 as the most optimistic goal to out the community back on the path to normal purchasing power. Twice that amount had been pledged on the morning of the last day of the campaign. Firms that had been compelled to await action of their boards of directors more than tripled it with last-minute pledges before the day was out.

Clerks and offices had been prepared to check the pledges before the campaign was begun. Soon after they began to function, 403 subscribers who did not wait to be checked reported expenditures of $149,166, of which $81,708 was for household repairs and $67,456 for retail purchases.

Touched Everybody

The campaign touched everybody in the county. Although the wealthy and others able to hire labor made the biggest pledges, much of the expenditure was promised by men and women of modest means who had been hoarding their dollars against adversity. Although still too early to ascertain retail purchase trends, business men and welfare workers agreed that if the more than $6,000,000 actually were spent, normal money circulation would be restored in the community.

To give the drive impetus, a number of wealthy citizens subscribed $500,000 before the canvassers took the field. The response, according to Mr. Todd and leaders in the movement, was instantaneous. Not only did volunteers offer their services by the hundreds, but citizens, apparently with a new feeling of optimism, subscribed heavily enough for the campaign to pass its goal on the fourth day.

Success of the drive stirred the interest of cities in all parts of the country. Larger centers sent welfare officials here to study operation of the Rochester plan, while hundreds of smaller communities and individuals wrote asking details. The civic development department of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington sent Mr. H. G. Outwater to interview leaders in the movement.

Mr. Todd and his associates stressed the fact the campaign, as much as anything, freed the community from fear of the business slump. Since actual spending is to take place, they said, the average citizen apparently is approaching it with satisfied optimism. Business men themselves are reflecting the feeling by expanding stock and keeping their own pledges of delaying no longer in hiring men.

The movement, according to office associates of Mr. Harmen, will be kept on a scientific basis throughout. Close check will be made on every pledge, with follow-up letters and calls on delinquents. Figures on possible increases in retail purchases and the actual number of men hired and tenure of their employment will be gathered as soon as possible and made available as public material to other communities wishing to try the experiment.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Georgia Governor Again Fails to Act In Cotton Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—After a poll of the legislators, which revealed a wide divergence of opinion on the subject, Gov. Richard B. Russell refused for a second time to call an extraordinary session of the Georgia General Assembly to consider cotton control legislation and issued a statement giving an exhaustive analysis of the situation.

"It is been manifest from the first that it was next to impossible to obtain any unanimous action or similar legislation in all of the 10 chief cotton-producing states," Governor Russell said. "All of them have different constitutions and an act that would be legal in one State would not be legal in another. It is necessary for any uniform act that might be passed to receive the approval of 10 Legislatures and Governors, and be sustained by 10 different Supreme Courts. In addition, in its last analysis, it would depend upon public sentiment actuating tens of thousands of jurors in passing upon numberless cases."

Governor Russell points out in his statement that "Georgia farmers are not responsible for the huge cotton surplus" since in the last 10-year period in which "land planted to cotton in the United States has increased nearly 11,000,000 acres" Georgia farmers "have reduced their acreage by 1,500,000 acres," so that in that time Georgia "has fallen from the second cotton-producing State in the Union to the fifth."

How to Be Comfortable in Wild 'Out-Back' of Central Australia

HALT FOR THE NIGHT AT PALM VALLEY — Commonwealth of Australia Photo

Sight Seldom Seen in This Deserted Territory. A Large Expedition Has Pitched Under the Massive Wall of the Range, Resting Its Camels in the Cool of the Evening and Preparing Fires for Supper. At the Right Are the Aboriginal Guides on Horseback.

MISHAP TO M-2 HELD ARGUMENT AGAINST 'SUB'

Danger in Peace and War, British Declare When Craft Fails to Rise

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON Jan. 28—Loss in calm weather of the submarine M-2, one of Britain's largest under-water vessels, has come, on the eve of the disarmament conference, as a terrible reminder of the need for discarding a weapon that is regarded here as a menace in peace and a relic of barbarity in belligerence.

The M submarines, three in number, were built during the war. Each displaced 1450 tons. Each was originally designed to carry one 12-inch gun, which in the case of the M-2 had been displaced by a submergible airplane. Of these supersubmarines Britain has now lost two, the first having disappeared under almost precisely similar circumstances off Start Point, Devonshire, six years ago.

The M-2 had gone out alone for ordinary training with a full complement of about 60 officers and men aboard. It was last sighted Tuesday morning off Portland in the English Channel. Varying accounts of its having been seen submerging have been received by the Admiralty, but up to late today all efforts to locate it had failed.

All the newest safety appliances were aboard, including the "David" escape device, which enabled six men to escape in June, 1931, when the British submarine Poseidon was lost off Wei Hai Wei, China. This device weighs only a few pounds and is carried by each man. It makes it possible for the wearer to leave a submerged submarine and rise to the surface from a great depth beneath the sea if all is well.

Two days' close search by a number of swift vessels which were immediately rushed to the spot when it became known the M-2 was missing, has failed to discover any survivors.

Precisely what occurred to prevent the craft from rising and to render impossible the escape of its occupants is still a matter of surmise. Such a mishap, it is explained by experts, is only too liable to occur. This is because the weight of the water necessary to be taken aboard to enable these large vessels to submerge, amounting as it did in the M-2 to 800 tons, renders the structure so unwieldy as to make control exceedingly difficult. A mishap may occur, therefore, in a number of ways, including that of striking the bottom with such force as to break up the entire external shell, in which case no safety apparatus could be expected to work.

This is one of the reasons for the view held here that submarines, and especially larger types of this class of vessel, ought to be abolished by international agreement. The war experience, it is pointed out, has shown their sole function as a piratical one of destroying merchant and passenger boats, since fighting ships can ward them off successfully. Larger types are particularly undesirable since, unlike smaller ones, they can operate in blue water as well as along the coast.

Boston Relief Fund Campaign Records $786,957

Boston's unemployed relief fund thermometer received a $95,519 boost yesterday and today stands at $786,957, more than a quarter of the $3,000,000 goal set for the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign Fund.

Included in yesterday's contributions were $20,000 from the Boston Police Relief Association, $19,409 from the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, the first subscription from the employees, and gifts of $5000 each from Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Leland and an anonymous donor.

Warning was issued yesterday from the campaign headquarters against "fake collectors." Each authorized solicitor carries a cream-colored card signed by Mayor James M. Curley and Mr. C. F. Weed, chairman of the campaign, and countersigned by the ward leader.

Boston's relief program was outlined yesterday by Mayor Curley at the annual meeting of the Travelers' Aid Society at the home of Miss Rose L. Dexter, 400 Beacon Street. He said he expects to raise $8,000,000 through appropriations and the present drive for the relief of the needy and unemployed. To provide work for more men on construction jobs, the Mayor advocated a shorter working week or shorter hours.

Pupin Gets Award For Research Feat

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—One of the great mathematical experts, Dr. Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, received the highest honor of engineering last night, the John Fritz Gold Medal. Previous recipients include Mr. Herbert Hoover and Senator Guglielmo Marconi.

Mathematical prophecy is the ability to foretell by mathematics the existence of something otherwise unknown which natural scientists can use for man's benefit. It is the sort of gift possessed by Dr. Albert Einstein and by Dr. Clerk Maxwell, who by mathematics alone foretold the existence of radio waves.

Dr. Pupin prophesied an electrical effect, induction. What he foresaw by mathematics has been put to use in improving telephone transmission and for the tuning of oscillating circuits. At the same meeting the Edison Medal was awarded to Dr. Edwin W. Rice, honorary chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, "for his contributions to the development of electrical systems and apparatus and his encouragement of scientific research in industry."

BUSES TO SUCCEED TRAINS

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Central Vermont Railroad announced yesterday it would abandon passenger trains into Burlington, effective Feb. 1. Buses will meet trains at Essex Junction and transport passengers and baggage to Burlington. Improvement of service was said to be the reason for the change.

Untrod Land of Parrot and Bandicoot Proves Big Hoard of Mineral Wealth

Australians Return After 5000 Miles Exploration Into Center of Continent—Lone Mica Worker Has Long Camel Trek to Nearest Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The recent return to Sydney of Mr. T. Hodge-Smith of the mineral department of the Australian Museum, member of the Dale and Barlow motor-lorry expedition to central Australia, revealed remarkable experiences on a 5000-mile tour.

Central Australia forms part of a large plateau 1500 to 2000 feet above sea level and 1000 miles long, east to west by 600 miles.

The party went across the Queensland border at Barringun, where they entered the sparsely timbered plains of central Queensland. Artesian bores dotted about this country appeared to be floating above the horizon, and sometimes the mirage made them resemble a ship sailing on a mighty lake.

Cloncurry saw the last of Queensland's rolling downs and the party got its first view of ancient pre-Cambrian rocks, among the most ancient on earth, which accumulate much mineral wealth.

View of "Gidgee" Forest

Over the border is the first view of central Australian "gidgee" forest. The gidgee is a stunted twisted tree, dark brown in color, heavy and making excellent firewood. It burns with an intense heat, although a smoldering log will burn for days.

The aboriginals here were nomads. They wander from one camping ground to another, wherever there is water, and leave their goods behind when they move camp. They have no permanent settling place.

Elluricka lagoon was crowded with wild duck; and a jerba mouse was seen, also termite ant nests 12 feet high. Notable in the Jervois Range was a granite wall 9 miles long, 60 feet high and 20 feet wide, formed by the greater resistance of a dike to the weather than the surrounding country. In the granite were large caves in which rabbit-eared bandicoot were seen.

The waterholes attracted large flocks of birds, included Major Mitchell parrots, galahs and curlews.

The Marshall and Plenty Rivers have water only at flood, but water may always be obtained at a depth of six feet.

Arriving at the Hart Range, all stores were unloaded, and Mr. Hodge-Smith was left alone for two weeks, while the partners returned 200 miles to collect the compressor. It had been dumped because rain made the sandy loam so heavy that the lorry would not pull the load.

Alone, 200 miles from anywhere with 20 gallons of water, stores and a 10 by 12 tarpaulin for cover, Mr. Hodge-Smith boiled his billy and settled down to the company of galahs and bandicoots.

Lone Mica Worker

The Hart Range contains much mica. One mica mine was being worked by a man named Mace, who lives out there all alone and when he has obtained a load of mica takes his camel, which has home-made cowhide side boxes for storing the loads, into Claraville store, where Larry Rosenbaum serves customers spread over many hundreds of miles of country.

They all use the camel, which is seen in wild droves in central Australia. In fact, wild camels do much damage to crops at the cattle stations. The stations in this part of the country are hundreds of miles apart. The only station seen by the party was "Tobermory," established by a Scotsman named Andrews and run by his son. There is no station between the Queensland border and the Hart Range.

Along the course of the river a number of large and sometimes beautiful trees are seen, such as the bean tree. The country in some parts, after rain, blossoms into the most lovely fields of flowers, to wither soon in the sun's hot rays.

The country is for the most part sandy plains with many miles of dull orange-red stones. These stony plains are called gibbers.

Only two aboriginals were met by the Hodge-Smith party. About the towns, Alice Springs and other places, there are plenty of aboriginals and Afghans.

Garnets are found in good quality in the vicinity of the Florence River, the better quality garnets being called rubies by the local folk but are not true rubies. There are good gold prospects, and wolfram is found in this district. The country is rich in minerals, which, with good transport, could develop into a sizable industry.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Prince Rallies Britain's Youth To Social Work

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 28—Hundreds of letters already have been received in response to the Prince of Wales's radio appeal last night in Albert Hall for individuals to devote their spare time to social service.

The writers included people of every rung of the society ladder—two peeresses, many business and professional men, a ship's carpenter and street musicians. A special branch of the National Council of Social Service was opened at 44 Russell Square, London, to cooperate with volunteers whose numbers are expected to run into hundreds of thousands.

"Emerson wrote a good many years ago that he found the Englishman to be the one of all men who stands firmest in his shoes," the Prince said, "and I am sure this is true of the rising generation of today. There is a danger that some people are getting too used to the present critical situation," he said.

"It's no use waiting for that doubtful thing of a good time coming. We have got to fight, and here I pin my faith to the younger generation, to keep England 'a bulwark for the cause of men,' to keep our great heritage in trust for those who come after."

Hungarian Women Cook for Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—"There are more ways than one of meeting a crisis," says Frau Lilly Kress, "and a good deal can be done by exercising a little ingenuity!"

Accordingly, she has set herself—busy as she already is as an artist, a singer, and the wife of a prominent banker—to organize bulwarks against the anticipated distress of the winter.

"Budapest is poor," argues Frau Kress. "Thousands of people will be needing thousands of things—especially food." Every woman who is able to do so is asked, on one day in each week, to cook, with the dinner of her own, a little extra for the needy folk. Hot soup, accompanied, more often than not, by something more substantial, is waiting behind many a kitchen door in the city, and nobody feels the poorer.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Goodhope Cottage

In Five Parts

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part III

IN SPITE of some forebodings on Ruth's part, the occupants of Goodhope Cottage settled down very comfortably. Aunt Carol was delighted with the quaint old house and its lovely occupants, and the girls felt that brisk, motherly Aunt Carol would make a home of a far less promising place than Goodhope.

Nancy thought a great deal about the box of valuables which Dorothy had mentioned, and spent more time than Ruth thought at all advisable prowling about the old house in search of possible hiding places. Alice needed so many things and went so cheerfully without them. If only Nancy could find the box for her! But repeated search revealed not so much as a clue, and reluctantly Nancy gave up her high hopes and settled down to everyday school life, determined at least to prove herself a worthy member of Goodhope.

Everyone loved the new home and wanted to make Goodhope a success. The school authorities were watching the experiment with interest.

"Girls, don't you think we ought to have officers in the household?" asked Nancy one evening when studying was over.

"Good idea," nodded Dorothy. "I think Ruth ought to be president, don't the rest of you agree? She's so systematic and sensible, and she's sure to keep things straight. All those in favor—"

"Aye!" was the decided response.

"How about Nancy for vice-president?" suggested Margaret. "She thought of the whole plan, didn't she?"

"Girls," Ruth shook her head. "I don't like to influence votes the very first thing I do, but you don't know Nancy yet. She simply isn't to be trusted with any responsibility. She gets spurts of enthusiasm and does wonders, but she doesn't stick to anything."

No one but Alice noticed that Nancy bent very close to the fire to hide the flush that covered her face at Ruth's words. Of course no one knew of the long, quiet talk Nancy had had with her mother before the elder Monroes left for Mexico, or of her resolution to discard certain of her haphazard ways, to become more trustworthy, and to study harder. And no one had any idea of what it cost her to say lightly, "Ruth's right, I'm afraid. Lucile, for instance, would be a much better vice-president than I would. I move the secretary cast a ballot for Lucile."

"Of course we haven't any secretary yet, but the motion seems to meet with general approval," said Ruth, as all the girls nodded.

* * *

"Nancy would make a good secretary," said Alice gently.

"Oh, girls!" protested Ruth. "Nancy would lose the minutes and forget to send the notes and everything."

"How about Dorothy," said Nancy quickly, "we must have a dependable efficient secretary." And when the girls had duly voted Dorothy in as secretary, Nancy went on hastily, "And Alice for treasurer." She felt that it would be more than she could endure to have her name proposed for this last office, and lose that, too. And certainly no one would want to trust her with finances.

"Oh, yes, Alice, of course," agreed the girls

"I think each of us should have an office," said Alice. "Why don't we put Margaret in charge of decorations? We'll need someone to see that the candlesticks and vases are filled, you know."

"Yes, Margaret will be just right for that," said Ruth, "and Goodhope does expect every girl to do her part."

"But we haven't an office for Nancy," persisted Alice.

"I'll be general factotum," said Nancy.

"What might that be?" questioned Dorothy, busily making notes on a scrap of paper.

"Oh, it means that all of you can wish on me the jobs you don't want to do," replied Nancy laughing, "and I'll do them—if I want to. Odd-job man might be a better name for the office. But I prefer general factotum. It has dignity and charm."

Then, as the telephone rang, Ruth said crisply, "There's a job for the factotum—answering the telephone."

"Oh, all right." Nancy sprang up from the rug and ran to answer. When she came back, her eyes were shining. "An invitation for all of us—Aunt Carol and all," she explained. "Miss Mitchell is giving a tea on Saturday afternoon and she wants us all to come."

"That's nice," said Alice. "Miss Mitchell is a dear, and she lives with her mother in such an interesting old house. She's the Junior Girls' Supervisor, you know, and she gives a number of parties every year to help to get the Junior girls and their mothers and the faculty together."

"She—she asked me to do something," said Nancy hesitatingly. "Funny—she doesn't even know I'm factotum."

"What did she ask you to do?" questioned Ruth somewhat anxiously.

"She heard that I did pianologues and readings, and she wants to know if I'll do some for that afternoon."

"Hadn't you promised to take a long walk with Alice next Saturday?" asked Ruth. "I thought you were going to get material for a bird study theme, and Alice wanted some geological specimens."

"Oh, we can do that some other day," said Alice quickly.

"Why, I can take the walk with Alice, too," said Nancy. "I don't want to miss that. But Miss Mitchell's tea isn't until 5 o'clock. We'll be back long before that."

"Have you anything suitable to give without a great deal of practicing?" asked Ruth, looking somewhat worried.

"Oh, I think so," said Nancy, who loved to do things for people.

"Goodhope Cottage really is springing into the limelight," said Margaret. "How nice that it's our harum-scarum that's bringing us honor!" For Margaret felt that Ruth did not half appreciate her warm-hearted and oddly capable twin.

Saturday proved to be a cloudy day. "How about it, Nancy?" asked Alice. "Shall we postpone our walk?"

"Oh, no! We don't mind a little rain, do we? I love to walk in the rain."

"And of course we can take raincoats and rubbers," said Alice. "I'll tell you what it would be fun to do. We'll take the street car out to the Mounds. It's lovely out there, and there are lots of birds and some interesting geological formations. I'd like to bring back some specimens for Mr. Boyles. And if it does rain, we can find a cave and make a fire and have our lunch there."

"Oh, that sounds like a lot of fun," said Nancy.

"Don't forget to be back in plenty of time to dress for the tea," called Ruth, as the two went down the path.

"Don't worry. Alice will see to that," said Nancy, determined that Nancy would also see to it.

* * *

The morning fairly flew by. Nancy found plenty of birds for study and Alice was keenly interested in the geological specimens. She knew so much about the subject that Nancy grew interested, too. "Alice," said Nancy firmly, "you certainly ought to go to college. You'd make a wonderful teacher. Do you know that? You ought to teach."

Alice's gray eyes were very wistful, and for the first time, Nancy heard her sigh.

"Oh, Nancy!" she said fervently. "If you only knew how I'd like to. But it is simply out of the question, I'm afraid."

"Oh, I don't know," said Nancy. "We might find a way, I should think, if we tried. I'm general factotum," she added laughing, "this might be a good job for me."

"All right," returned Alice gayly. "Factotum, see what can be done. Right now," she finished, looking around a bit apprehensively, "I think a job for us both is to find shelter. See those clouds? We'd better find a cave—there's one quite near. I know, because our geography class picnicked there once in the rain."

The two girls scampered off and soon found themselves in a snug little cave. "We can build a fire right here, you see," said Alice.

"Oh, this is fun," said Nancy. "Alice, after lunch let's take a nap. Things have been so strenuous ever since school started, I feel as if forty winks would be pretty welcome."

"We must catch the three-thirty car home," said Alice. "That will get us there at four and give us plenty of time to change. But I can wake up in plenty of time."

The girls toasted their sandwiches and made cocoa and then settled down for their nap. It seemed to Nancy that she had hardly more than fallen asleep when Alice called her. "Three fifteen!" said Alice. "I have the things packed up. Now we'll just have time to make the car easily without waiting long in the rain."

Nancy stretched and sat up, and still half asleep, got ready to follow Alice out of the cave and down the trail. But when they were halfway to the car line, she stopped in dismay. "I forgot the field-glasses!" she cried.

"Oh, you can't go back now," said Alice anxiously. "Couldn't we come back tomorrow and get them?"

"Couldn't do that," said Nancy, with an anxious frown. "It wouldn't matter if they were mine, but they're Ruth's, and she'd never get over it if I lost them. She won them her Freshman year as a prize for a fine general science theme. I'll streak back as fast as I can go. You go on, Alice. I'll catch up with you."

As fast as she could go, Nancy flew back to the cave. Then, the glasses safely in her hand, she started back with all possible speed. "Oh, I believe I heard the car coming," she thought, and raced on still faster. Alice, a few rods ahead, turned to call, "Oh, Nancy, hurry! I hear the car just around the bend."

"Try and stop them," shouted Nancy, and Alice broke into a run, while Nancy made a desparate effort to reach the bottom of the hill by the time the car got there.

But in spite of their efforts, the girls were still half a block away when the car slid tranquilly past.

"When is the next?" panted Nancy, looking despairingly after the car.

"Four-thirty." Alice looked at her with anxious eyes.

"And it takes half an hour to get home, and Miss Mitchell's tea is at five," said Nancy grimly.

(To Be Continued)

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"Don't Forget to Make Those Maps," Writes Mr. Mais in His Articles on Travel Books. This Old Map of China, Dated 1626, is a Good Example of the Romance of Map Making. It Was the Work of John Speed, a Noted Cartographer of His Day.

Delight in Books

By S. P. B. MAIS

IV—Travel

MOST of you know your way easily enough to that section of the library labeled "Fiction." I hope that the great majority of you have now found that the shelves marked "Poetry" are not to be overlooked, but there is another corner of the library to which I should like now to lead you, where you will find books that are often more thrilling than fiction and full of strange beauty like poetry. I mean, of course, the shelves labeled "Travel."

The sight of a map always gives me a thrill, and the older the map the more thrill I get out of it.

Much have I travel'd in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen.

I have been round the world countless times, penetrated every country, climbed the highest mountains and crawled along the bottom of the sea in the company of the stanchest, liveliest, bravest men of all nations and of all time.

That is the wonderful thing about the travel section of the library. It quite definitely provides you with a magic carpet on which you can be transported to any place in any century in a moment of time with no discomfort and without cost.

Of all modern miracles, I count this as one of the greatest.

* * *

I find extraordinary delight in listening, for instance, to old Sir John Mandeville, who in the fourteenth century set out from England to China and came back with amazing stories about mice as big as hounds (he might be Gulliver in Brobdingnag), wells of water that froze by day and boiled by night, of mermaids, dragons, lovely princesses and all sorts of other delightful stories from the land of Prester John. He just stops short of Paradise. "Of Paradise," he says, "I cannot speak properly, for I was never there. . . . Earthly Paradise, as wise men say, is the highest point of the earth . . . it is so high that it nearly touches the circle of the moon as the moon turns."

Well, in the fourteenth century they were ready to believe that, but travelers in ancient days always seemed well endowed with imagination, as you will remember from Herodotus, one of the jolliest writers who ever lived.

* * *

But if you want an early traveler who relies on fact rather than on invention try Marco Polo, the Venetian, who want, as a boy of 15, with his father across the deserts of Tartary as long ago as 1269 to the palace of the mighty Kubla Khan. He became so useful to that monarch that he wouldn't let him return home for 23 years, and then he only managed to get away because Kubla Khan wanted him to take the 17-year-old Princess Kukachin to Persia, where she was to marry the Khan of that country. It took them over two years to get there and they lost 600 men on the way, and when ultimately they arrived the Khan was no more and Kukachin had to marry his son. If you want to understand something of the spell of the East, get hold of Marco Polo and let him be your guide.

Then there is the almost uncountable host of great explorers: Vasco de Gama, Magellan, Cortez, Pizarro, Drake, Hudson, Raleigh, Cook and Stanley, for instance, men of indomitable faith, ever hungry and eager to see what lies around the corner, to find a northwest passage, a way 'round the Horn, a new Atlantis, El Dorado.

There is that wonderfully fascinating book, "Hakluyt's Voyages," and Esquemeling's "Buccaneers of America," where you can read how Sir Henry Morgan captured Panama.

Have you read Dampier's account of how he went around the world or Mungo Park's description of how he discovered the Niger? Park's is a magnificent story. Think only of that last expedition, 1000 miles up the river with one guide, three slaves, and three European soldiers; and with hostile savage tribes on both banks of the river all the way.

Even in our own time, when all the world seems to be mapped, there have been great travelers. Think of Scott's expedition to the south pole, Andrée trying to fly to the north pole in a balloon, Sir Hubert Wilkins trying to reach it under the ice in a submarine, F. S. Smythe trying to conquer Kanchenjunga.

* * *

You need never worry about there being a dearth of travelers' tales. It is one of our first instincts to want to explore, and if I were you, in addition to reading these travelers' tales, I should make up my mind to become a traveler, and to write down descriptions of your own journeyings. It isn't necessary to go outside your own village or town to find many new and strange delights. Try a different way from school, a different way to the station. Explore the untraveled ways.

It isn't essential to go as far as Mecca and disguise yourself as an Arab to get excitement. You can get it at home. It isn't the distance covered, but the curious, inquiring, enthusiastic mind you possess that gives you the thrill of travel.

And if you want to know how to make the account of your travels as fascinating as the travel, read and reread Kinglake's "Eothen." That is the model of what a travel book should be. But above all don't forget to make those maps.

A travel book without maps is about as useful as an automobile without gas.

[This is the last of a series of four articles published on consecutive Thursdays.]

The Adventures of Waddles

1.
WHEN OUT UPON MY DAILY RUN, WHERE FACING DISTANCE SEEMED LIKE FUN,
2.
I PAUSED AS JIMMY WEBFOOT SIGHED, AND QUACKED A STRONG DESIRE TO RIDE.
3.
"WAIT HERE," SAID I. "THERE IS FOR YOU A SEAT RESERVED— A FRONT ONE, TOO."
4.
NOW, AS WE SPEED ALONG, I LEARN THAT OTHER DUCKLINGS WAIT THEIR TURN.

Have You Read?

GRACE MOON says she has always loved the Indians, and once believed she was an Indian herself because she was born in Indianapolis. Later, she married Carl Moon, who was a painter and photographer of the Indians in the Pueblo country. The Moons lived among the Navajo Indians and the Hopi Indians at Taos, N. M., and in Oklahoma, for several years. Mrs. Moon gained all her information for Indian stories from them, and the books she has written so well are the result of endless material secured from her Indian friends while living among them. The books are illustrated by Carl Moon. Boys and girls from 9 to 14 years of age will find them fascinating. (Doubleday, Doran, Long Island. $2.00.)

"CHI-WEE" is the story of an Indian girl who lived with her mother in one of the great stone pueblos on a mesa top overlooking the desert. Many exciting things happen to her and her playmate, Loki, one of which is a visit into the Kiva, the holy place, where no one but medicine men can go.

"CHI-WEE and LOKI" continues the thrilling times Chi-wee and Loki, the Navajo Indian boy, have together. They are kidnaped, and one day Loki captures a bear for a party of white hunters.

"THE MAGIC TRAIL" is the tale of Yazbe and Kawani, two Indian children, who follow a magic trail which leads them to exciting adventures on the desert.

"NADITA" is the interesting story of Nadita's life in the sunshine of Mexico. Nadita is a friendly little Indian girl, who, with her dog, Poco, has an exciting and rather adventurous life.

Boys and Girls Make Peace Posters

Over 1200 young artists throughout the length and breadth of England have been busy during the last few months thinking out and executing posters to illustrate the aims of the coming Disarmament Conference. No easy task, this, for poster work differs considerably from ordinary picture-making and illustrating.

The posters, said the League of Nations Union, whose bright idea it was to get the boys and girls to make them, must not only be original, logical and with ideas easy to grasp, but attractive enough to awaken the passer-by to the vital importance of the conference. They must be pictorial, and the words incorporated in the design must be to the point and as few as possible. Remember, the instructions ran, that the use of humor often helps to drive a point home; and do not overlook the part that ridicule may play in showing up the absurdity of using a nation's wealth for the purpose of making armaments with which to destroy itself and other nations. Prizes were offered by Lord Robert Cecil for the best posters sent in.

With keen enthusiasm children from hundreds of private, grammar and secondary schools all over England immediately got to work, and 200 of the best entries have been shown in an exhibition held at University College, London. The competitors were divided into two classes, those between the ages of 16 and 18, and those under 16, the youngest being 9½ years!

The posters made patches of bright color in the somber classroom where they were exhibited, and many original ideas were displayed, ranging from a fierce-looking dragon, asking for St. George to slay it, to a peaceful row of milk cans and grocery tins with the words: "Arm and empty this larder, disarm and fill it," while a collection of toy soldiers chanted the refrain, "We want to Disarm and be happy." One effective design, with a bright yellow background, showed a knight in armor seated on a spotted black horse, trampling on two prostrate figures, with the words, "Let us trample war underfoot."

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Mail Bag

Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

I have been here at the International School since Sept. 22. We did not have the Monitor until this week. So I have missed Snubs and Waddles and the Mail Bag all this time, and am happy to see them again.

The Genovese have a beautiful way of celebrating the New Year. About 11 o'clock at night, Saint Pierre, the great Protestant Cathedral which holds 1500 people is well filled. There is music and an address until 12. Then all the people go out and join an immense throng waiting in the streets outside. Then the chimes in the tower are played for nearly an hour. When the airs are familiar, the people sing.

I am learning French. I like Geneva very much. Many people go to the mountains for skiing at the Christmas season. Laurama P.

Costa Rica, Central America

Dear Editor:

From this far corner of the world, I am sending—to all readers of your Mail Bag—my New Year's salutation, with all my warm heart.

And pardon me if I take this opportunity to tell you that I have received lovely letters from many girls of your country in answer to the poor one I wrote to you, which letters I have answered extensively.

Now, my dear Editor, I am very obliged to you to whom I owe my present happiness.

Praying to the Lord for a long life of your Christian Science Monitor, your little South American friend,

Amanda H.

[Thank you, Amanda. We are so glad to hear that your first letter brought you so many friends.—Ed.]

Grahamstown, Cape Province, South Africa

Dear Editor:

Please let me thank you for inserting my letter in the Monitor; also all those who so kindly wrote to me. From the letters I have received it seems that I did not explain myself very carefully in my letter to the Monitor. When I said that the towers were places from which messages were transmitted during the time of native attacks, I meant that they were used for such purposes years and years ago when South Africa was still in its infancy. They are now used as picnic spots.

Also, dear Editor, please tell the Mail Baggers that we who live in South Africa do not live in a jungle. We certainly do not have lions roaring at our back doors after nightfall or elephants destroying the trees in High Street as one Mail Bagger asked. I am sure that our towns are just as civilized and safe as American towns are. To see a lion, tiger or a wild animal of any description we have to go to the national park which is many miles out of Grahamstown—though we can see them caged in the Pretoria and Johannesburg zoos.

When I received by first complement of letters from the Mail Bag—which numbered 10 besides some letters from friends—my mother told me that her letter box wasn't made of elastic! I am grateful to all those Mail Baggers who have written to me, and, dear Editor, would you please give my regards and best wishes for the New Year through the medium of your paper. Please let me also wish you a bright and prosperous New Year and I am certain all Mail Baggers will join me in this wish. Eugenia M. W.

[Thank you, Eugenia. You see what strange ideas some of us have about "foreign" countries! Our Mail Bag is, we hope, dispelling a few of these.—Ed.]

Mickleover, Derbyshire, England

Dear Editor:

Once again I feel I must write and ask for more "corries." I have written to the Mail Bag before and as a result received three letters.

A friend of mine wrote and had his letter published on October 29, 1931, and since that day letters have simply flowed into his mail. I have read these letters and they are really splendid—all the writers are anxious to answer questions and give all they can to help their "fellow brothers." I, too, would esteem it a pleasure to tell anyone my experiences and contacts.

I have traveled over England quite a good deal and have lived in various towns up and down the country. I am 16 years of age, a patrol leader in the Scout movement, and a cadet in the Officers' Training Corps. My interests are so wide that I will just say I'm interested in most things.

Here's wishing the Mail Bag and Mail Baggers every success.

Edward S.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Virginia C. (12), Winters, Calif.
Janet Y. (13), Bloomfield, N. J.
Dixie Lee, E. (12), San Bernardino, Calif. Interested in music, stamps and swimming.
Katharine H. (12), New Milford, Conn.
Betty C. (13), Torrance, Calif.—Especially from France and Italy.
Jewel V. (14), Louisville, Ky.—Interested in outdoor sports and dogs.
Hazel S. (15), Cape Town, S. Africa.—Especially from Germany. Interested in stamps.
Elsie S. (15), Jamaica, N. Y.
Leone K. (16), Seattle, Wash.—Exchange snapshots.
Eugenia C. (16), Milwaukee, Wis.—Especially from foreign lands.
Hermine R. (19), Omaha, Neb.—Especially from girls living on ranches. Interested in outdoor sports.
Judith S., Chicago, Ill.—Exchange pictures and articles about dogs and horses.

From Boys

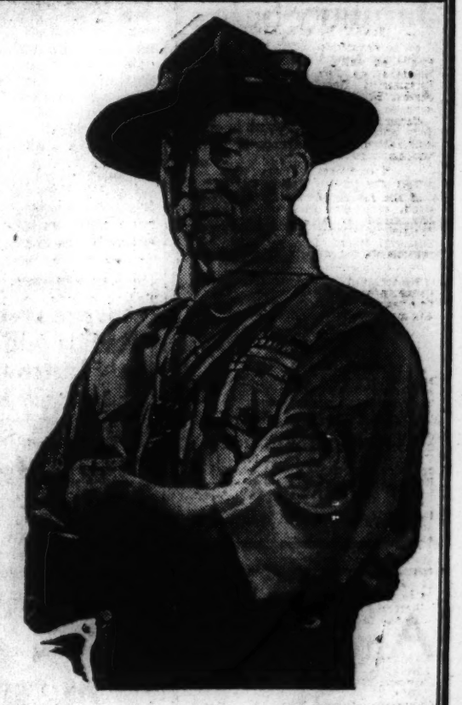
Yoneko Y. (12), Lomita, Calif.—From Japan and Africa.
Robert K. (12), Torrance, Calif.—From England, France and Italy.
Reymond B., Sowerby Bridge, Yorks, England.—From older high school and university students.
Julius K. (19), Altona, Germany.—Interested in photography.
Julius G. (16), Altona, Germany.—Interested in navigation.
Richard B. (19), Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in aviation and stamp collecting.

The Chief Scout Approves!

and so will all Scout Readers when they see the

New World Scout and Guide Feature

to appear four Thursdays each month, written exclusively for Scouts in



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

The Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, in a typical message to the Monitor, approves this feature, which will give Boy and Girl Scouts news of the great organization of which they are members. The articles will report news of current scout activities and the ideals which are being promoted. It is a column *for* scouts—written *to* scouts.

Here is the schedule for each month:

1st Thursday—
European Girl Guides
2nd Thursday—
United States Boy Scouts
3rd Thursday—
European Boy Scouts
4th Thursday—
United States Girl Scouts

The series will begin with the American Boy Scouts on Thursday, Feb. 11. On Feb. 9 there will be a special feature on "Interviews and Signed Stories With World Leaders of Girl and Boy Scouts." Don't miss it.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Indyanny"

ONE spring in early June, I ferried across the Ohio River into Indiana. It was late afternoon, but the sun had not set. A soft, green overspread the earth—in the timothy, the oats and wheat and in the shooting corn. It had been raining earlier, but now there was a clearness and freshness as though every living thing had been renewed. Never before had I felt so intensely that I was stepping into that sweet, untrammeled world that only poets know. On and on I went into this fresh green world until a soft enfolding darkness, gathering in farmhouse and countryside, seemed like the final curtain of a pastoral tableau.

That scene was delightfully recalled today, in reading some verses addressed to one who had "deserted" Indiana for the Far West. They began:

"Onct I was a wanderer, too;
Spite of all that I could do
I was homesick jis' like you,
Fer old Indyanny.

"Rivers dancin' in the sun,
Hurryin' past me on the run,
Allers made me think of one
Back in Indyanny."

Here I stopped, for already eager memory had been hurdling time and space, and there I was in that springtime fairyland—"Indyanny." To the thought of each estray with heart and eyes toward home must come the waters that freshened his childhood and quickened his zest for travel; so, perforce, the northern lakes, the marshy Kankakee, the broad Tippecanoe were all forgot as my fancy set sail on the breadth of the gracefully winding Wabash. I knew the Wabash in many moods, but now recalled only those happy times when we used to drive the carriage through the bottom fields of tall green corn to reach the picnic grounds. And there in a stout rope swing, with freedom unconfined, we soared out over the waters.

And yet it was not only the river that came back with happy haunting pictures of the past; I also saw the goodly folk that tilled the broad acres of its bottoms. They were industrious, these Wabash Valley farmers, kindly and neighborly, much given to plain speaking and fair dealing, but little to affectation. And, thinking on these homely folk, I thought of their interpreter, the author of the poem from which I have just quoted.

In her booklet, "Husks and Nubbins," she has eternized in honest verse these sturdy farmers whom she knew and loved so well. The book is now long out of print; but it is far from out of date, nor can it be while those broad waters feed lush meadows and spread their black silt over land for corn. The people may be out on Sunday in automobiles instead of carriages, but outward changes matter little while the heart remains the same.

How well I remember our green paper-bound copy of "Husks and Nubbins," with its picture of the author for a frontispiece, and with her graceful signature spreading itself over the margin below. "Alice Davis Odekirc Greenwood" was a name to conjure with in my boyhood flights into the realm of the poetic, and together with James Whitcomb Riley's "Rhymes of Childhood," gave me my first lessons in the judgment of character.

Both these books peopled the world for me with beings honest, happy, whimsical and, though in tattered dress and humble place, brimful of human kindness. After many years I can still be grateful for their teaching, and without mawkish sentimentality or any sacrifice of my sense of true poetry, I can still find more nubbins and good ears than husks in their writings.

To all familiar with the literary history of these United States, Indiana is recognised as the mother of many and diverse literary children. But, since this article is neither defense nor apology for such a condition, I shall not attempt an explanation. I mention it as a fact and let it go. Meredith Nicholson in his interesting book, "The Hoosiers," something of a "back number" now after thirty years, attributes the fact to the general tranquility of the state—its lack of startling grandeur, but its many spots of quiet beauty. I do not know; I am speaking only of examples.

Mrs. Greenwood's father owned many of the broad acres bordering the Wabash, so many that the little community used his initials to designate its railway station. So Oliver Perry Davis and O. P. D. have gone down in history and in literature.

Now the picturesque locomotive that served this section was quite as picturesquely named "the Cannon Ball"; and in one of her poems Mrs. Greenwood, herself a homesick fledgling from her native haunts, can imagine no happier experience in all the world than to be on "the Cannon Ball ascootin' down the road to O. P. D." It is a graphic and telling figure, for never does joy wing so swiftly or hope soar so high as when, from world success or failure, we turn our faces home.

For years, as a child, if no further away than the next town, whenever anything set me thinking of home, that poem came up to express my childish yearning and I was not wholly restored until I was on "the Cannon Ball ascootin' down the road to O. P. D." And even yet, as those all too brief vacation times come round, "O. P. D" looms brightly on the horizon and happy anticipation books passage on "the Cannon Ball."

Perhaps that is just the reason why I heard my own name spoken in this call of "Indyanny" that came to me today:

"Well, we've done passed through December,
Only eight months till September,
Then you're comin' home, remember,
Home to Indyanny."

J. B. D.

Igloo Experiences the South Pole Winter Night

As winter came, Little America slowly sank beneath the accumulating snows. The planes were trundled into their sunken hangars, and only an inconspicuous bulging in the surface marked their retreats. The rising tide of snow darkened the windows of the shacks, and feeble lights burned all the time. Presently the roofs were covered and nothing marked the presence of men except the spidery radio towers and the slender column of the smoke that rose from the hidden chimney of the Mess House.

Little America became a submerged village, connected by an intricate system of snow tunnels. Igloo, seeking diversion and exercise, found that it was possible to make the rounds of nearly all the many huts and storage shelters without once venturing in the weather. It was a strange hushed world to which he lived, contrary enough to his previous experience, and its other characteristics were soon pressing to him. A terrible thirst came, he thought.

The sun descended, was steadily lower in the heavens. . . . With a shower of golden spears it desperately started the approach of the crawling twilight legions of the winter night.

For days the most delicate colors burned and waned in the heavens. Like a gentle rain, they dripped upon the snow terraces of the Barrier, awakening in them an echoing radiance that was no less delicate and lovely. Rose and sparkling were the skies of the Bay of Whales. Opal and mauve were the immobile clouds. Lilac were the shadows of the ridges. Pale green was the water shown at the tide. And in the pool of gold that was the Bay of Whales a solitary iceberg glittered and burned with the ardor of a Midas come from Klondyke. . . .

It was, indeed, a world that was warm and burning with color; but the warmth and the burning, Igloo found, were illusory. . . .

The reason for the unreasonable shortening of the days he discovered presently. On April 17, two days ahead of its scheduled departure, the sun saluted the camp and disappeared as if the horizon had swallowed it. A fainting dim, it rolled around the northern horizon and slowly sank from view. Where it lay, a shower of green and yellow light suffused the sky. Then even that was gone. The twilight legions of the winter night passed resolutely across the horizon and took possession of the field. . . .

No thoughtful person will doubt the story that Igloo was for a long time puzzled by the phenomenon of the winter night. It is said that on a number of occasions he was seen at the entrance of the tunnel leading to the Administration Building, scanning the sullen sky for a hint of the sun. To the Midnight Sun he had become accustomed. Perhaps that is why he felt its absence so keenly.—From "Igloo," by JANE BARWOOD WALKER.

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Black Minorcas in an Apple Tree: From a Water Color by William Giles

Meadow-Shoes

My shoe-soles, wet in the meadow,
Sang like the chirrup of birds—
But like birds of only a note or two,
Like persons of few words.

And, O my shoes, how hard it is
To tell the joy you touch!
I know, for I have tried to sing
The things I love too much.

—WITTER BYNNER, in "A Canticle of Pan."

THE original of this picture is astonishing in its brilliancy of color. It is natural for most of us to accept these fowls as merely black specimens, with red combs and lobes. William Giles, however, knows and shows that the local color of an object is subject to changes, according to the light in which it exists and the colors of other objects in juxtaposition.

The prevailing light in this picture is full outdoor sunlight, and the time is harvest. These conditions are conducive to the most alluring play of color on the plumage of birds—more especially the black species of the feathered world. The sheen of their feathers is readily noticeable by any observer, and this is due to the surfaces being glossy and undulating, so that light is reflected at all angles.

These black minorcas have occupied an ideal position; in fact, they seem to have grouped themselves where the full glory of their color could be seen solely for the benefit of the artist. This is, of course, exactly where the skill of William Giles excels. It is he who arranges his "sitters," according to the dictates of pictorial design; and, while they are balanced to a nicety as rhythmic forms and tone-shapes, they still retain their natural mien. Note the converse directions in which the fowls are facing; the placing of the center group, which forms a point of focus; the converse directions of the branches; the apt placing of the distant harvest wagon in the space between the first and second main upright branches from the right.

A special feature of this picture is the magical effect of elevation in space. This would have been a difficult enough problem for many painters, but William Giles seems to have rendered the sense of depth with little or no effort. The distance of some few feet between the branches and the grass below is remarkably suggested. Where shadows do not fall upon the backs of the birds, the glorious sapphire blue of the sky is reflected, and the artist does not hesitate to paint it thus. The grass below is bright emerald, and this is reflected on the underside of the birds. The warm sunshine plays upon the ripening apples and foliage; it dapples the birds with glowing rainbow tints.

The skill of draftsmanship, the direct and loving use of water color in William Giles' bird pictures recall the rare and exquisite water colors of Joseph Crawhall—the great animal and bird artist of the nineties.

In Advocacy of Puddles

There was a skyscraper being built in the city where I lived. Four hundred feet it was to rise above the street level. When they excavated for the foundations, they had to build a wooden ramp with a donkey engine at the top to lower and draw up the lorries which carried away the clay and rock. Then even that was superseded, and the lorries went up and down all day on a specially constructed lift. The building was to be the tallest in the British Empire; hence the interest taken in the excavation by loiterers and passers-by was intense.

But I wonder how many shared with me a greater wonder than all this, one day when the building was nearing completion. It was a brilliant summer afternoon, the sun a little west of south, when, looking up into the sky, I saw the girders of the slender tower blacked strongly against the most dazzling of clouds. They must have been comparatively thin. The light that shone through them was almost as blinding as that of the sun immediately behind. Yet they looked sufficiently opaque, spreading as they did in fairly broad, fleece-like rolls, ribbed in such perfectly parallel lines that the formation might have been artificial, had such a thing been possible. The scene was unforgettable—the dazzling but ordered lines of cloud between which the far blue seemed deeper by contrast; and beneath them the graceful, soaring tower rising high from among its surroundings. And, so far as I could see, not one of the passers-by was aware of it.

That is why I find something profound in two remarks on puddles by my three-year-old son. "Mummy," he said once on a rainy day, "when I'm a big boy I shall go out and dig puddles." Another day, walking along the road: "Mummy, isn't it funny we never see the men digging the puddles?" I like that idea of puddle-digging. Apart from the purely physical benefits of digging anything anywhere, puddle-digging has far-reaching implications. At the worst, it might provide work for unemployed. At the best—but I forbear to anticipate.

I shall meet with little sympathy, I fear, in my advocacy of puddle-digging. Puddles, I find, are unpopular, to put the matter in the mildest terms. Even I have small use for them when, walking wearily home in the dark on a night unblessed by moon and stars, I splash unguardedly into them or take a shoe-full by the ankle. My wife, to whom I cannot divulge my secret until this essay is written, is an ardent advocate of their abolition. They are, it is true, a greater bugbear to perambulators, bicycles, horse-drawn conveyances, motorcars and to the human beings variously attached to them than to the plain pedestrian, who can skirt them. With a seemingly calculated obtuseness, puddles create themselves and wax wider and deeper just where the cinder-strewn path lies in shadow; or they will spread themselves abroad, with an air of bland contumely in their smoothness, just where our unmade road is so miry that a détour is unthinkable. In the road they are more vicious still, forming themselves into chains and miniature water-systems, where they lie with a disarmingly innocent appearance; yet only waiting, as we know, for a passing car to splurge into them and spatter our only coat indelibly.

Why, then, a murrain on your puddles! Fill in those cavities of the road; fell the tall oak whose drippings form an insidious and almost impassable lake; pave the paths with unyielding concrete; camber and make the road a highway, with graded channels at either side and a storm-relief sewer to take the water. And yet—and yet, when that has been done, I shall never again be able to look for that fragmentary reflection of twigs, naked against the December sky, the rigidly sinister inverted reproduction of the bare, unbeautiful telegraph pole, the glinting of the stars at night as I pick my way between the pools.

The secret is so nearly revealed. "Yet why," you inquire, "look at such things in puddles when the things themselves are just above you, waiting to be looked at 'persona propria' if you will but lift your head?" Why, indeed? Ay, there's the rub. It is unfortunate, I grant, that people like myself, who live perforce in districts as yet not fully developed, have to go walking with downcast eyes. But it is even more a cause for grief that, even where the puddles are not, humanity goes shuffling along with eyes invariably on the ground, like the Torontonians who were blind to the revelation back of the skyscraper on that glorious Canadian summer day.

Hence my advocacy of the puddle, that small, offending and well-hated body of waste and mud-polluted water. So few of us are privileged regularly to come in sight of ponds, lakes and rivers at the level of our eyes and find in them—thrust as it were beneath our noses—that which will make us look toward the blue, that even a puddle may have its usefulness. I should like, as suggested by my son, to form a puddle-digging society which, in the dog days themselves, would lovingly preserve and daily replenish these pools that can so direct our gaze upward as to have us witness in all its generosity the beauty whose fragments the puddle reflected. Yes, there is much to be said for the puddle—if I hadn't to clean my own shoes every night!

J. L.

Still-Life

(Connacht Landscape)

They come into the room, one by one.
And say quickly: "Why, you have a new picture;
How lovely!" And I say: "Yes,
It comes from Ireland."
"Then Ireland must be beautiful."
And I say: "Yes, it is."

But can I tell them who know not Ireland
How the thyme grows short and close on the hillsides
So that it would make you dreaming of it?
Dreaming that you were lying on it and smelling it
Till you wake and find that it was only a dream?
How do they know that at evening
The sun slants like a watery gamboge
Across the lake in the bog
Below the hills,
And wakens a thousand glories in it?
While the horse pulls up along the sky road
And you say: "These are good roads;
These are good granite roads;
Not like the roads of East Galway
Made of limestone; white, soft and useless."
There is good pasture land in East Galway
And it is there the county
Hunt with their horses and their hounds;
But here in the Joyce country there are few dogs
And fewer horses—
And here is where I am at home.
How can I tell them who know not Ireland?
"Then Ireland must be beautiful."—"It is."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Lubricazione sicura e positiva

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UN AUTOMOBILISTA fu attirato da una reclame di un olio per automobili nella quale si diceva che quest'olio era un "lubricante sicuro e positivo". L'invito era significativo; poichè quale automobilista non è bramoso di servirsi di un lubricante che sia tanto sicuro quanto positivo? Se si spera di godere i piaceri di un motore che scorre facilmente, è evidentemente necessario di usare un lubricante che assicuri la mancanza di attrito.

La mancanza di attrito! Quale individuo non ha desiderato qualche volta una panacea che assicuri la mancanza d'attrito—un lubricante che fosse sicuro e positivo? Il senso mortale della vita, colle relative esperienze umane, sembra essere suscettibile ad irritazioni che ci impediscono di ricevere la piena gioia che è l'appannaggio dell'uomo. Il senso materiale del peccato, della malattia, della morte, della solitudine, dell'infelicità, della mancanza, dell'irritazione, o della limitazione ci tengono lontani dalla libertà per la quale ci struggiamo. Un rimedio sicuro e positivo è necessario per togliere l'attrito e per ristabilire l'attività armoniosa. Dove e come si può trovare? La Scienza Cristiana offre la soluzione a questo problema.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, a pagina 592 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", definisce "olio" quale "consacrazione; carità; gentilezza; preghiera; ispirazione celeste". Se si prende questa luminosa dichiarazione e se si fa uno sforzo onesto per metterla in pratica nella vita quotidiana, si troverà che le irritazioni dell'umana esistenza spariranno, e che la gioia e l'armonia dell'esistenza spirituale ne prenderanno poco a poco il posto.

Chi realmente desidera di manifestare quella Mente "la quale ancora è stata in Cristo Gesù" deve avanzare protetto dalla corazza della consacrazione. Senza consacrazione spirituale del pensiero, tutti gli sforzi per una vita Cristiana sono futili. Con essa si possiede uno degli elementi essenziali della lubricazione sicura e positiva. E chi negherà il bisogno presente di carità, quella qualità Divina sulla quale le Scritture insistono così fortemente, e che così spesso riceve l'enfasi negli scritti di Mrs. Eddy? La carità espressa nelle proprie attività quotidiane contribuirà notevolmente a ridurre quelle cosiddette espressioni di irritazione e di infelicità che caratterizzano la credenza nell'esistenza materiale. E vicina parente della carità è la gentilezza, che ha una parte così importante nel produrre la realizzazione di relazioni umane felici ed armoniche.

Chiunque sia minimamente familiare colle condizioni necessarie per la vita Cristiana riconoscerà senz'altro il posto della preghiera nel compito di dimostrare l'armonia. Mrs. Eddy consacra il primo capitolo del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana alla preghiera. In quel capitolo ispirante e giovevole essa offre una meravigliosa elucidazione della comunione dell'uomo col suo divino Principio, Dio. Uno studio di questo capitolo ci rende capaci di servirci del lubricante sicuro e positivo della gratitudine spirituale nella vita quotidiana.

E chi dubiterà dell'influenza dell'ispirazione celeste nel compito di creare armonia? Certamente nessuno potrebbe sperare di progredire assai in alcun compito che valga la pena senza la scorta dell'ispirazione celeste. L'importanza dell'ispirazione quale sicuro e positivo lubricante, che impedisce l'attrito e assicura l'armonia, si riconosce senz'altro. L'uso della parola "olio" nella Bibbia dimostra che l'interpretazione che ne dà Mrs. Eddy è corretta. In particolare nei Salmi la parola "olio" viene usata efficacemente, come, ad esempio, dove leggiamo: "Perciò Iddio, l'Iddio tuo, ti ha unto d'olio di letizia sopra i tuoi consorti".

Faremo l'esperienza in un grado molto più alto dell'armonia e della felicità qualora con sforzo sincero metteremo nella nostra vita quotidiana "consacrazione; carità; gentilezza; preghiera; ispirazione celeste", essendo in tal modo unti "d'olio di letizia". Questo olio di letizia di cui parla il Salmista, per l'interpretazione spirituale del quale siamo i debitori di Mrs. Eddy, eliminerà, se glie ne diamo l'opportunità, le esperienze irritanti che molestano l'umana esistenza. Poichè, qualora realmente comprendiamo il significato di "olio" nella Scienza Cristiana, abbiamo raggiunta la giusta comprensione di quelle belle qualità di pensiero che producono per noi il vero concetto dell'esistenza e della sua armonia.

L'armonia dipende dal corretto pensare. Il pensare errato produce le irritazioni che causano tanta infelicità e discordia. La correzione dell'errato pensare sana le credenze false discordanti che ci tengono in prigionia. In tal modo è facile di vedere che coll'includere nel proprio pensare gli alti ideali di vita Cristiana comunicati nella luminosa definizione di "olio" di Mrs. Eddy, ci si trova provvisti di quella bramata lubricazione sicura e positiva necessaria per vivere armoniosamente.

Per informazioni sulla pubblicazione in lingua italiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questa redazione: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Safe and Positive Lubrication

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MOTORIST was attracted by a motor oil advertisement in which it was stated that the oil was a "safe and positive lubricant." The appeal was striking; for what motorist is not desirous of using a lubricant which is both safe and positive? If one hopes to enjoy the pleasures of a smooth-running motor, it is obviously necessary that he use a lubricant that will assure freedom from friction.

Freedom from friction! What individual has not wished at some time for a panacea which would insure freedom from friction—for a lubricant which would be safe and positive? The mortal sense of life, with its attendant human experiences, seems to be susceptible to irritations which would prevent one from receiving the full joy which is man's birthright. The material sense of sin, sickness, death, loneliness, unhappiness, lack, irritation, or limitation keeps one from the freedom for which one longs. A safe and positive remedy is needed to remove the friction and restore harmonious activity. Where and how may such be found? Christian Science offers the solution to this problem.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 592 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," defines "oil" as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." If one will take this illuminating statement and make an honest effort to exemplify it in daily living, it will be found that the irritations of human existence will disappear, and the joy and harmony of spiritual existence will gradually take their place.

One who really desires to manifest that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" must go forth protected by the armor of consecration. Without spiritual consecration of thought, all efforts at Christian living are futile. With it, one has one of the essential elements of safe and positive lubrication. And who will deny the need today for charity, that Godlike quality so strongly stressed in the Scriptures, and so frequently emphasized in the writings of Mrs. Eddy? Charity expressed in one's daily activities will go far in reducing those so-called expressions of irritation and unhappiness which characterize belief in material existence. And closely akin to charity is gentleness, which plays such an important part in working out the realization of happy and harmonious human relationships.

Anyone at all familiar with the requirements of Christian living will at once recognize the place of prayer in the task of demonstrating harmony. Mrs. Eddy devotes the first chapter of the Christian Science textbook to prayer. In that inspiring and helpful chapter she gives a wonderful elucidation of the communion of man with his divine Principle, God. A study of this chapter enables one to use the safe and positive lubricant of spiritual gratitude in daily life.

And who will doubt the influence of heavenly inspiration in the task of working out harmony? Surely no one could hope to go far in any worth-while task without the guidance of heavenly inspiration. The importance of inspiration as a safe and positive lubricant, which prevents friction and assures harmony, is at once recognized. The use of the word "oil" in the Bible shows Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of it to be correct. Particularly in the Psalms is the word "oil" used effectively, as for example, where we read, "Therefore God, thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows."

One experiences a much higher degree of harmony and happiness when by sincere efforts he puts into his daily life "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration," thus being anointed "with the oil of gladness." This oil of gladness referred to by the Psalmist, for the spiritual interpretation of which we are indebted to Mrs. Eddy, will, if given opportunity, eliminate the irritating experiences which fret human existence. For, when we really have comprehended the Christian Science meaning of "oil," we have gained the right apprehension of those fine qualities of thought which work out for us the true concept of existence and its harmony.

Harmony depends on right thinking. Erroneous thinking brings about the irritations which cause so much unhappiness and discord. Correction of erroneous thinking heals the discordant false beliefs which hold one in bondage. It is thus easy to see that as the high ideals of Christian living conveyed in Mrs. Eddy's illuminating definition of "oil" are included in one's thinking, one finds oneself provided with that much-desired safe and positive lubrication necessary for harmonious living.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Punch and Judy

Round of a London corner,
Down of a London mews,
Back of the shout of the traffic
And the "mid-day special" news,
Out of the old bound numbers
In their much be-fingered row,
Are Judy and Toby and Baby
In Mr. Punch's show.

Waterloo Bridge is sentenced,
Devonshire House is down;
The big white shop fronts face us
Like the streets of a foreign town;
Cupid's gone from the Circus,
Taxis rattle the Row,
Still, in a back street corner,
There's Mr. Punch's show.

Pick up a crawling hansom,
—You'll find one, close to the Park!—
Follow the 'busless byways,
When the first lights prick through the dark,
There's a gathering crowd of children,
Their heads all turned in a row,
To the lost pre-cinema ages,
And Mr. Punch's show.

—KATHLEEN COYNYNGHAM GREENE, in "London Jingles."

Visiting the Bryants

It was a great pleasure to us that our Long Island home was within easy driving distance of the Bryant homestead at Roslyn on the Sound, and as it was a lovely drive across the Island from one house to the other, the interchange of visits was more than occasional. . . .

In the house at Roslyn, Mr. Bryant's library opened on the wide lower hall, and was, of course, lined with well-filled book-shelves and made comfortable and beautiful with old-fashioned furniture and a great Franklin stove. Indeed, Franklin stoves counted for much in the poet's house, for the three rooms on the first floor—parlor, library, and dining-room—were each equipped with one of the oldest patterns and largest size; and their manufacture must have been very near the date of wise old Benjamin Franklin's invention of this beautiful improvement upon the draughty wide fireplaces of his day. . . .

Of course, every one in the world of letters, and in the world at large, came here on little pilgrimages; so, quiet, and retired, as it was, we were apt to meet there the personages whose names were in people's mouths. I remember that we met Huxley there, and Doctor Brown, the well-beloved author of *Rab and His Friends*, and many another, who seem to me now like shadow figures walking across the stage of life.

But it was always better when no one but ourselves were there; perhaps Julia would read the newspaper aloud, with the running comments of her father; or Mr. Bryant would ask for it and, taking a candle, make a reflector of his right hand curved around the candle-flame, holding the paper with his left. I remember watching the picturesque effect of the light shining red between his fingers and the shaggy brows bent low on the paper. Sometimes allusions in the paper sent him to the book-shelves, his candle-light wavering along the rows of books until he found what he needed for our enlightenment, or for vindication of his own views. Being of a more discursive and outspoken, or perhaps more reckless, mind than my friend Julia, I was often set right in my opinions, for Mr. Bryant had something of the schoolmaster in his composition.—CARRACE WARMAN, in "Yesterdays In a Busy Life."

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MARKET SHOWS DECIDED LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Downdrift Checked Apparently by Short Covering in Late Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) — The stock market sank gradually and apathetically today, with trading very inactive.

With some two-thirds of the mid-January rally lost, and traders discouraged over the further dragging out of the railway wage conference and the faintness of signs of seasonal recovery in business, the market presented a rather dismal appearance. Absence of an important volume of selling, however, was its redeeming feature.

A further down-drift was checked, apparently by short covering, in the late trading. Losses of about two points in such issues as Southern Pacific, New Haven and Union Pacific were about half regained, and one-point losses in American Can and Westinghouse were fully recovered.

U. S. Steel rallied moderately after selling off 1¾, and Bethlehem recovered a fraction, after sagging a point to a new low.

The closing tone was steady. The market was dull, with a turnover of around 1,200,000 shares.

Financial quarters took some comfort in the Washington news that the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee had agreed that the forthcoming tax bill would not be retroactive, but this failed to stimulate the stock market.

Liberal Credit Policy

News that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would take over the functions of the National Credit Corporation was in keeping with expectations in several quarters, and banking executives expressed encouragement over unofficial reports from Washington that the Reconstruction Corporation would pursue a liberal policy in extending credit.

Wall Street is inclined to expect a vigorous campaign to restore confidence and check currency boarding as the Reconstruction Corporation begins to function. With its much broader powers and more ample funds, it is expected to be much more effective than the Credit Corporation has been.

In the meantime, high financial quarters seemed more interested in the bond market than in stocks, and felt that the improved outlook for new financing was encouraging. Credit conditions remained about stationary, with Federal funds showing a little firmer tendency.

Rail Bonds Active

Principal interest in the bond market today was centered in the rails, and a number of the transportation mortgages raised their prices substantially.

A heavy tone, however, was displayed by the utilities, and trading in the industrials was of an irregular character. Further omissions or cutting of dividends was feared by investors, and there was a tendency to sit on the sidelines until the atmosphere cleared.

Expectancy of an early compromise at the Chicago wage reduction conference did much to stiffen the carrier list. Several of the roads also are anticipating relief from the new Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Nickel Plate bonds were active in the rail section, the 6's reaching a new high for the month at 57, compared with a low of 14½ in December. Missouri Pacific liens advanced substantially, and Chesapeake Corporation 5's were up more than a point for a new high on the recovery.

Illinois Central 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Frisco 4½s gained fractionally. St. Louis Southwestern issues regained some of yesterday's losses.

Although quietness prevailed in the foreign category, British 5½s moved up to a new high for the year. Japanese bonds eased somewhat, and German loans were inclined to firmness. Irish Free State 5s were in demand, and Italian 7s gained 1½ points. French and South American issues were steady.

The United States Government obligations firmed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 28	Last Jan. 27
7½	3	..	Abitibi Pow & P	200	7½	7½	7½	..
8¾	3¼	..	Adams Express	1600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
13½	12¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	13½	13	13	14½
62½	46¾	4	Air Reduction	700	49¾	49	49¼	48¼
16¾	11¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2300	15	14½	15	15½
3¾	2¾	..	Albany PWP Pap	1000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3½	1¼	..	Allegheny Corp	1400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
7½	3½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
76½	62¼	4§	Allied Chem	8800	67	67	67¼	66¾
116	115	7	Allied Chem pf	700	115	115	115	..
13¾	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	800	13½	13	13	13¾
14	12	2	Amerada	2600	13¾	13¼	13¼	..
18½	13½	1	Am Bank Note	400	15	15	15	16
1	½	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	¾	¾	¾	..
3½	2½	..	Am Brit Mfg pf	100	3	3	2½	2½
15½	15½	1.60	Am Brake S&F	300	13½	13½	12¾	..
65¾	54¼	4§	Am Can	19800	65¼	64¾	65¼	66¼
8¼	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
26	26	7	Am Chain pf	100	26	26	26	..
8¼	7	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	½	..	Am Encaustic T	100	½	½	½	..
8¼	6¾	..	Am & For Pow	2100	7¼	7	7¼	7½
34½	28	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	30½	30½	30¼	30¾
5¼	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
7	5	..	Am International	400	5½	5½	5½	5½
17½	12	2	Am Ice	700	14¾	14½	14½	14½
¾	½	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	..
9¼	8¾	..	Am Locomotive	600	8	7¾	7¾	7½
38	30½	7	Am Loco pf	100	34½	34½	35½	38
6¾	5½	..	Am Metal	700	6½	5½	6¼	6¼
16½	13¼	1	Am Power & Li	1800	14¼	13¾	14	14¾
41	41	4	Am P&L 5% pf	200	43	41	41	..
88	80	8	Am P&L 6% pf	300	83¾	82¾	83¾	..
8½	6¾	.60	Am Radiator	1700	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
10½	7½	..	Am Rolling Mill	700	8	8½	8¾	9¼
35½	21¾	3	Am Safety Razor	100	23½	23½	23½	..
16½	12¾	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1800	13½	14¼	14¾	14¾
8¾	5¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	3100	7½	6¾	7	7½
88¼	72	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	72	72	72	..
134½	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	43700	115¼	113¼	113½	113
32½	25½	3	Am Wat Wks	300	27¾	27¼	27½	28
7¾	7¼	6	Am Wat pf 6	1100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
24¼	19½	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	22	20¾	21¼	21¼
¾	½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	300	¾	¾	¾	½
12¾	9	..	Anaconda Cop	3700	10½	9¾	9¾	10
11	9½	1	Archer Daniels	1200	11	10	11	9½
94	92¼	7	Archer Dan pf	50	94	94	94	..
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	1900	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
½	½	..	Armour Ill B	900	½	½	½	½
9½	6¾	..	Armour Ill pf	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
84	75½	6	Atchison T&SF	3700	86¾	84½	85¾	87
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	400	83¼	83	83½	83
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	300	36	36	36	36
10¾	8¾	1	Atl Refining	2900	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
22¼	17½	4	Atlas Powder	100	19	19	19	19
79½	73	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¾
151¾	115½	4§	Auburn Auto	37900	161	136	138½	146½
1½	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	10	1½	1½	1½	..

—B—

8½	4⅝	..	Baldwin Loco	900	4	4¾	7	7
26½	16¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	25	25	25	25
21¾	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	6100	19¾	18¾	19	19¾
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	33	33	33	..
5½	4	..	Barnsdall A	400	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
43½	38¾	4	Beatrice Cream	200	39	38¾	38¾	39
62¾	60¼	4.80	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	60¾	60¼	60¾	..
18¾	15¾	1	Bendix Aviation	2900	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
24¼	20¼	2	Best & Co	100	22	22	22	21¾
22⅞	16	2	Bethlehem Steel	17900	17½	16	16¾	17
74	61¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	65	63½	65	..
8¾	7¼	½	Blaw Knox	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
51	48½	5§	Bon Ami A	400	49	48½	49	..
39¾	34¾	3§	Borden	4800	36¾	36¼	36½	36¾
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	3700	11	9¾	10½	10¼
10	8½	1	Briggs Mfg	400	8½	8¾	8½	8½
1	¾	..	Brockway	100	¾	¾	¾	..
41⅞	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	2200	28¾	27½	28	28¾
75	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	70	70	70	..
83½	73½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	..
119½	118	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	119½	119½	119½	..
2	1¾	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2¾	2	..	Budd Mfg	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
14	10	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	14	14	14	..
4½	2¾	..	Budd Wheel	100	3½	3½	3½	..
5½	3¾	..	Bullard	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
3½	3¼	..	Bulova Watch	200	3¼	3½	3½	..
12¾	11	.80	Burroughs Add	1200	11½	11½	11¼	11½
1¼	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1½	1½	1¼	..
¾	⅜	..	Butte & Superior	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
4½	3½	..	Butterick	400	3½	3½	3½	..
15⅝	10½	..	Byers	1100	13½	12¾	12¾	13¾

—C—

4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3¾	3½	3½	..
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	800	12	11¾	11¾	12
16	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3800	15½	14½	14½	14½
18½	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
43⅜	31⅜	..	Case Thresh	19900	37¾	35¾	36¼	37¼
75	60	7	Case Thresh pf	80	60¾	60¾	60¾	61
15	11	2	Caterpillar Trac	800	12	11¾	12	12
2	1½	..	Celotex cts	300	1¾	1½	1½	1½
12½	11½	1§	Central Aguirre	200	12¼	12	12	12
15	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
2⅞	2½	..	Certain-Teed	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
7	2½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	6	5¾	6	6
20⅝	13¾	3	Chesapeake Corp	(1100	13¾	13¾	13½	19
31½	25¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	13700	28¾	27¾	28	29
4⅜	3⅛	7	Chi & Gt West	400	4	3⅞	4	4
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	13¾	13	13	14¼
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	3	3	3	2¾
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	4¾	4¼	4½	4¾
12⅝	6	..	Chi & N'western	3000	11¾	10⅝	10¾	11¼
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	6	5½	5⅞	6
11⅞	8	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1600	15	14½	15	15¼
24½	11½	..	Chi R I & P 6%	400	22	21½	22	30½
7½	5¼	..	Childs Company	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
15⅞	12¼	1	Chrysler	4200	13⅜	13	13¼	13¼
27½	35⅞	3.00	City Ice & Fuel	100	36⅞	36½	36⅞	36¾
2½	⅜	..	City Stores	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
17½	15½	3	Cluett Pbdy	100	17	17	17	16½
114½	97⅛	7½	Coca Cola	3000	108	105¾	106¾	108
115	90	5	Coca Cola A	100	48¾	48	48	48½
9½	7¼	..	Collins & Aikman	100	8	8	8	8
7½	7½	7	Collins & A pf	500	7½	7½	7½	..
10¼	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	300	10	10	10	..
13¾	7¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	9	9	9	..
15¼	11½	1½	Columbian Carb	1300	13¼	12¾	12¾	13¼
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	72	72	72	..
38½	30	3	Columbian Carb	1100	33¾	31¾	32¾	33¾
10¼	8¼	1.60	Comm Credit	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	68	68	68	68
20¾	16½	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
9½	7⅜	1	Comm Solvents	500	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwith & So	1900	4½	4	4	4
68¾	59½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	100	65½	65½	65½	64¾
10	10	2	Conde Nast Pub	100	9½	9¼	9½	..
9¾	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	300	9½	9	9	9
5¾	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
64¾	55¾	4	Consol Gas	9300	60½	58⅝	58¾	59¾
93	90	5	ConsolGas pf	800	92	91¾	91½	91¾
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	400	9½	9¼	9½	9¾
11	11	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	11	11	11	..
7	5	..	Cont Baking A	200	5¾	5½	5¾	..
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	4100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
46	40½	8	Cont Baking pf	1200	41	40¼	40¼	41¾
38½	31¾	2½	Cont Can	1300	36	35¾	36	35¾
4½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4¼	4¼	4½	..
6¾	5¼	..	Cont Oil	2700	6	6	6	6¼
24¾	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	21½	21¼	21½	21
⅞	⅞	..	Cont Shares	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
45⅞	37	3	Corn Products	1200	40¾	40½	40½	40¾
4¾	2⅝	..	Coty	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
10½	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
14⅜	13½	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	14	14	14	..
1¾	1½	..	Crown Zellerback	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
23¼	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	17	16	17	17
1¼	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	81	81	81	81
1⅞	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright	2300	1¾	1½	1½	1½
2½	1⅞	..	Curtis-Wright A	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..

—D—

5½	3½	..	Davison Chem	100	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
15¼	12⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	13½	13½	13¾	13⅝
83½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	1200	69	68½	69	70
28¾	18¼	4	Del Lack & W	100	24½	24	24½	25¼
14¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	400	13½	13½	13½	13¾
9¼	7½	1	Dome Mines	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	400	11½	11½	11½	..
9¼	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	100	8¼	9¼	9¼	..
57½	48¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	17000	50¾	50½	49¾	50¾

—E—

87½	73	5§	Eastman Kodak	1200	81¼	79¾	80¼	82
1¼	¾	..	Eitingon Schild	700	¾	¾	¾	¾
31½	24⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	200	28	27¼	27½	28
2½	1¾	..	Elec Boat	100	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
4	2¾	..	Elec Mus Ind	300	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¼
13½	10½	1	Elec P&Lt	2300	11⅝	11	11¼	11⅝
32	25½	4	Elec Stor Bat	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	30½
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
13	7¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	1200	13½	12¼	12½	13
11¾	10	6	Exchange Buffet	10	10½	10½	10½	10½

—F—

5¾	4¼	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	5	5	5	4¾
27¾	23	2.80	Fed Water Serv	400	23	23	23	23
94	90	6½	Fidelity Phe F In	400	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
1	½	..	Filene's pf	100	92	92	92	..
13	13	1	Firestone T & R	100	13	13	13	13
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&T pf	100	56	56	56	57⅞
49¾	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	100	47	46¾	47	47
⅞	⅞	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅞	¼	¼	..
⅞	⅞	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	¾	¾	¾	⅝
9½	8	1½	Florsheim Shoe	200	9	9	9	9
11¼	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
19¼	16¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
¾	3⅜	..	Fox Film A	200	4	3¾	3⅞	4
19½	15¼	3	Freeport Texas	700	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾

—G—

3⅜	2½	..	Gen Am Inv	1500	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
88	81	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	84	84	84	..
32½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	30½	30	30¼	30½
14¼	11	2	Gen Asphalt	400	14	13½	13½	14¼
14¼	11	2	Gen Baking	4400	13½	13¼	13½	14¼
26½	19¾	1.60	Gen Electric	34100	20¾	19¾	20½	20½
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
34¾	31¾	3	Gen Foods	3100	34¾	33¾	34	34¾
3¾	3¾	6	Gen Gas & E A	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
24½	20	4	Gen G & E pf	100	20	20	20	..
31	31	8	Gen Gas & E 6%	10	31	31	31	..
23½	23¼	2.61	Gen Ital Edison	100	23¼	23¼	23½	..
34½	22	3	Gen Mills	1200	34¾	34½	34¾	34½
96	86	6	Gen Mills pf	100	87	87	87	..
24¾	19½	2	Gen Motors	41400	20¾	20½	20¾	21¾
88½	86½	8	Gen Mot 6% pf	100	83	83	83	84
4	3¾	..	Gen Out Ad	1300	4	3¾	4	..
13¾	12	2	Gen Print Ink	40	14	13½	13¾	..
5	3½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
38⅝	30⅜	3	Gen Ry Signal	400	35	33	34	34½
3¾	2¾	..	Gen Realty	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
14¾	12¾	1	Gen Refractories	100	13	13	13	13
1⅛	⅛	..	Gen Thea Equip	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
14½	10⅜	..	Gillette Saf Ras	2300	12⅝	12½	13½	13¼
84½	66	5	Gillette S R pf	300	82½	81½	83½	..
2¾	2	..	Gimbel Bros	200	2	2	2	2
31	24	7	Gimbel Bros pf	900	24½	24½	24½	..
8½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6	6	6	..
19⅝	16½	2½	Gold Dust	3700	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18½
5¾	3¾	..	Goodrich	400	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
17	12	..	Goodrich pf	100	13½	13½	13½	..
17¼	12¾	1	Goodyear	1100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
40¾	34¾	..	Graham Paige	3100	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
7¾	5½	8	Granby	100	7	7	7	7
2¾	1¾	..	Grand-5-10 Stores	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
8¾	6¾	..	Grand Union	400	8½	8	8	8
28⅝	25½	1	Great (WT)	1700	28⅝	28½	28½	28⅝
21¾	17¾	2	Great Nor pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
13¾	11¼	3	Great Nor Ore	100	13	13	13	13
6½	5	..	Great West Sug	100	6	6	6	6½
1¾	1½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

—H—

37¼	30½	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	37	36½	37	36½
3¾	3¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
18	14⅝	6½	Hall Printing	100	16¼	16	16	16¼
11½	11	1.20	Harbison Walker	100	11	10¾	10¾	11¼
11	11¼	1	Hartman Corp	100	11	11	11	11
28	22	1.20	Hercules Motors	100	28	28	28	..
93	78	6	Hercules Powder	100	88	87¾	87¾	..
81½	78	6	Hershey Choc	100	77	77	77	..
7½	5½	..	Hollander	400	7¾	7½	7½	..
3¾	3½	..	Houdaille Her B	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
23¾	18¼	..	Houston Oil	400	19	18	18	18
6¾	3¼	..	Houston Oil stv	1400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
37½	16¼	2½	Household Fin pf	100	35½	35½	35½	36
16¼	13	3	Howe Sound	100	13	13	13	13
30¾	27½	3½	Hudson & Man	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
11¾	8¼	1	Hudson Motor	900	9¼	9	8¾	9¼
5¾	4	..	Hupp Motors	100	4½	4	4	4

—I—

12¾	8½	..	Ill Central	3700	10½	10¾	10¾	10½
30¾	27¼	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	27½	27	27	30¾
99¾	99	1	Insull Util Inv	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
11¾	3	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
6	4½	.50	Insuranshare Del	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
11¾	8¼	..	Interboro Rap T	1100	8¾	8	8	8¼
4½	3¼	..	Interlake Iron	200	3¼	3	3	3
108½	93	6?	Int Business M	1000	101½	99¼	100	102¼
5½	3½	.50	Int Carriers	100	4¼	4	4	4¼
18¾	14¼	3	Int Cement	100	17	17	17	..
2¾	2¾	..	Int Combustion	200	1	1	1	1½
8¾	8¼	..	Int Combus pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
29⅞	23¾	2½	Int Harvester	1100	25	24¾	25	24½
108	108	..	Int Harvester pf	100	108	108	108	108
11¾	8¼	.20	Int Hydroelec	700	9¾	8½	9¼	9¾
34½	18¾	4	Int Match pf	400	33	30¾	30¾	34½
9⅛	7½	.20	Int Nickel	2400	8¼	8	8	8¼
1¾	¾	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	1	1	1	..
6	4¼	..	Int Print Ink	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	24¾	6	Int Ptr Ink pf	100	30	28½	29½	..
21	19¾	3	Int Salt	100	21	21	21	20¾
44¾	36½	3	Int Shoe	100	39¼	39¼	39½	39¼
21	18	..	Int Silver	100	18¾	17¾	17¾	..
10¾	7½	.60	Int Tel & Tel	4100	9¾	8½	9¾	9¼
11	8	2	Interstate Dept S	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
18	14¼	3	Island Crk Coal	100	17	17	17	18

—J—

24¼	15⅞	1	Johns Manville	6100	16¾	17⅛	18¼	19
84	80	7	Jones & Laughlin	50	82	81	81	..

—K—

1	⅝	..	Karstadt	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
13¼	8¼	..	Kan C & South	300	12	11½	12	11½
7	3	1	Kaufmann D St	300	6½	6	6	6½
3½	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
18	6¾	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	100	14½	14	14½	14½
4½	3	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	600	3½	3½	3½	3¾
9½	7	..	Kelvinator Corp	1100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
15	15	7	Kendall Co pf	10	15	15	15	..
9½	7⅞	1.50	Reynolds Metal	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
15	8	..	Richfield Oil	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
2¾	2	..	Rio Grande Oil	1000	2½	2½	2½	2½
16¾	13⅜	..	Royal Dutch	2300	16¼	16	16¼	15¾

—S—

49¾	39	5	Safeway St

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK SEEN FOR DOMINION

Steel Plants Busier—Many New Industries—Foreign Trade Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 28—A better sentiment with respect to trade and commerce is noted throughout Canada. There is promise of an increase in employment, as manufacturers are swinging into their stride, in preparation for spring business. The increased schedule on which some of the iron and steel plants are beginning to operate is encouraging.

Improvement is promised by recent railroad orders and the prospect of renewed demand from motorcar factories Agricultural implement makers give evidence of renewed vigor, adding weekly to their pay rolls.

Several of the larger shoe manufacturers have been kept well employed, and the volume of orders coming through for sports footwear is of an encouraging character.

Inventories have revealed unusually low stocks. As a result of this condition, buying at wholesale has been brisker than for many weeks. Textiles are still in fair demand and most of the mills are busy.

Premier's Statement

One of the most impressive summaries of the Dominion's accomplishments in 1931 is contained in a statement by Premier R. H. Bennett, who said:

"The fact that we have secured a favorable trade balance; have retained our position as fifth trading country in the world; that in a year of great depression 100 new industries have been established in Canada; that our people have shown the utmost confidence in their country by oversubscribing to the National Service Loan, and that thousands of Canadians are returning to Canada from abroad, indicate that the economic ebb-tide has run its course and that the flood-tide is slowly but surely gathering force."

The external trade statement for December shows reduced exports and imports. Exports for the month totaleq $53,255,476, compared with $66,812,668 in 1930. Imports totaled $40,289,795, as compared with $60,337,934 in November, a total foreign trade of $93,545,271, which compares with $127,157,602 in December of 1930, and with $172,885,510 in the like month of 1929.

The report on carloadings for the first week of the new year is impressive. The total of 38,784 cars showed an increase of 8063 cars over the previous week and of 2435 cars over the first week of 1931.

Canal Freight Increases

A report just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that Canadian canals handled an increased tonnage of freight in 1931 compared with 1930. The increase in the case of the Welland Canal amounted to more than 1,000,000 tons. For all Canadian canals, the traffic for the 1931 season of navigation is reported at 16,196,715 tons or an increase, compared with the previous season, of 1,393,381 tons.

The coming months hold promise of much industrial and agricultural progress in the West. Construction has already commenced on some important engineering projects, while others will be undertaken early in the spring, including a gas and coke-ink plant at Fort William; the building of 10 miles of water mains at Regina, and a new bridge across the South Saskatchefan River at Saskatoon.

Development of the Big Bend power on the North Saskatchewan River east of Prince Albert is being given careful consideration, as also the completion of the new water supply for the city of Calgary, Alberta; the proposed investigation of possible power development on the Athabasca River, northeast of Edmonton; the construction of a traffic bridge over the Fraser River near New Westminster, and the large water project for the city of Vancouver.

Manitoba Mining

The mineral industry in Manitoba last year registered large gains over the previous year. In actual value production showed a gain of practically 100 per cent over 1930.

The forestry production of the Dominion in 1931, as measured by its exports, shows some decline in quantity and a larger decline in value as compared with 1930. In the 12 months ended October, 1931, the total value of the forestry products exported was $194,100,000 as compared with $259,700,000 in the preceding 12 months.

Total exports of unmanufactured wood were $44,600,000 in 1931 as compared with $73,200,000 in 1930. Exports of manufactured wood declined from $42,300,000 to $32,200,000, and exports of paper from $142,900,000 to $116,400,000. The quantity of newsprint paper exported fell from 2,386,500 tons to 2,075,400 tons, and its value from $137,560,000 to $112,440,000.

SLIGHT UPTURN IN NEW ENGLAND TRADE

New England industrial activity showed a slight upturn in December, says the First National Bank of Boston in its New England Letter.

The marked increase in shoe production, after allowances for seasonal influences, largely accounted for the slight change in the direction of business operations. Other industries which registered gains included textile and electrical machinery, furniture, and silk mills.

Shoe business in New England has been stimulated by the shows held recently at Boston and Chicago. A fairly good volume of business is anticipated over the next few weeks because of an early Easter and low stocks in the hands of retailers.

ARLINGTON MILLS MAY LOSE

Arlington Mills reports for the year ended Nov. 30, 1931, loss from manufacturing operations of $1194,105, after charges for bad debts, depreciation and other reserves totaling $701,824, there is a net decrease in surplus of $895,981. This compares with operating loss of $1,176,413 in year ended Nov. 30, 1930, and net decrease in surplus of $1,732,980.

BALTIMORE LOAN

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28—The City has borrowed $1,500,000 at 4% per cent in anticipation of taxes due July 21.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Steam 5½s '43	83¾	83½
Albany P WP 5s '42	69	69
Allegheny Corp 5s	39¼	39
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	31	31
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	31	30⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	85¼	85⅛
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	41⅝	40⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	69¼	69
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	69	69
Amer Taice 4½s '39	69	69
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	86	86
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94⅛	93½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	103¾	103⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99	97¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99⅜	99⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	99⅜	99
Amer T&T gen 5½s '43	101⅛	100½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	89⅝	89
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	11	11
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	36	36
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75½	75
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	86¼	86
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	79	77
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89	88½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91½	91½
Atlanta Knox & C 6s	75¾	75¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78¼	78⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	91	90½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83½	83⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	60	60
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	83	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	55¼	53¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	68¼	67½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	78¼	78¼
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000	68¼	68¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	78¼	74½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	63¼	63¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	98¾	98¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	99⅞	98⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94½	94
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	95½	95
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	23	22
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	69¼	69¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	71	71
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	99	98¾
Bklyn-Man Tr ss 4½s '66	86	84
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	96	96
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	100¼	100¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	96	96
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	92	92
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	100¼	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '37	75¾	75¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '38	76	75½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '35	78¾	78¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	82	82
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81½	81½
Can North 4½s '36	85½	83⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	96¼	96⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	61¼	61
Cen Hud Gas 5s	98¼	98⅛
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	46½	46½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	37	36¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	39¼	39⅛
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75	75
Cen Ill El & Gas 1945	37¾	37¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77	77
Cen Pacific 5s '60	63½	63
Certainteed 5½s '48	38½	38½
Ches Corp 5s '47	75½	73
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	91½	91
Ches & O con 5s '39	101½	101
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	82	82
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	84½	84
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	96½	96½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16½	15½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53¼	52
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	25½	25
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	31½	31½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	58	58
Chicago M&StP 4¼s	69	69½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	68	68
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11½	10¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	36½	37
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	43¾	43¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	36¼	34½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	43¾	43⅝
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	71	71
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	83	83½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	68½	67½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	47½	46⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	56¾	56
Chicago TerTau & SE 5s '60	45	45
Chicago TerTau & SE in 5s '60	34	34
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	92½	92½
Chicago Un Sta 5½s C '63	106	106
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	80	78
Chile Copper 5s '47	50½	50⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	84½	84
Cin Un T 5s rct	98¾	96
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	89½	89
Clev Un Term 5½s '73	97	97
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34½	34½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	90¾	90⅜
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	67	67
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	77¼	77
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	77	77
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	80	80
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20	19½
Con Gas 4½s '51	90¾	89½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102½	101½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	21¼	21¼
Crown Cork & Sel 6s '47	79½	79½
Cuban Sug Prod 6s '50	1¾	1¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	38	38
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99¼	99
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81½	81½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	66	66
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	36	34
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	46	46
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	81¼	81
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '40	98	97
Detroit Ed 5s '62	97½	97
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81	80½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95¼	95
Elk Horn Coal 6½s '31 war	20	20
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	71	71
Erie RR ref 5s '67	47	45
Erie RR gen lien	57	56½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	46¾	45¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74 cv	6	6
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	45¾	45
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	99¾	99
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	98	98
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	73½	75
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4½	4
Goodrich 6s '45	39¾	39
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	70	69
Gould Coupler 6s '40	90½	90¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95½	95
Great Northern 4½s '51	81	81
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	69	69
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95	95
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	30	30
Hudson Coal 5s '62	37	37
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59½	59½
Hudson & Mhn rfg 5s '57	82½	82½
Humble Oil 5s '37	95	95
Illinois Oil 5½s '22	100¾	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	97¾	97¾
Ill Central 4s '53	50	49
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	50	50
Ill Central 4¾s '66	47	46
Ill Central 6½s '36	80½	80½
Ill Central C&I&NO 4½s '63	48¾	48¼
Ill Central C&I&NO 5s A '63	56½	56
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96½	96½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79½	79½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51½	51½
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	61	61
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	58½	58
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49½	49½
Inter Rap Tran 6s sta '66	50¼	49¼
Inter Rap Tran 6s '52	36	36
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	70	69
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	46	46
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	46	46
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	50½	50
Int Paper 6s '55	29¼	29
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	26	26
Int Tel Tel 4½s '52	48	47½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	53½	53½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	48¼	47½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	64½	64
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	91½	90½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	92	92
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84¾	83¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s D	70¾	70½
L'Autaro 6s '54	13¼	12¾
Louis Arkansas 8s '69	40½	40
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	95¾	95
L&N uni 4s '40	82	82
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36	35½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	85	85
Meade 6s '45 ww	42	42
Metro Edison 4½s '68	82	82
Metro Water 5½s '50	46¼	45¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94	94
Mil El Ry & Lt 5½s '61	90½	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	90¾	90
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	2¾	2½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	40¾	39
Mo K & T 4½s '78	67	67
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	58¾	58¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	40¼	39
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	87½	86¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	87	87
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	87½	86¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	46¼	43¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	23½	22
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	28	28
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83¼	83¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75½	75½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	70	70
Nat Acme 5½s '49	78	78
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88¾	88
Nat B B Co of Mex	2½	2½
Nat Steel 5s	73¾	73¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '51	93	93
New Eng T&T 5s '52	98¾	97½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	73	73
N O T & M 5½s '54	43	43
N Y Rich Gas 6s	96	96
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72	72
NYC&HR 4½s N	69¾	69½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	69	69
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	75¾	75½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	93	91¾
NY Chi & StL 4s '37	72	74½
NY Chi & StL 5½s A '74	41¼	41
NY Chi & StL 6s A '26	87	83½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	23½	23½
NY Edison 5s '44	98	97¾
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	107½	106¾
NY GELE&P pur m 4s '49	88¾	84½
NY GELE&P 5s '42	103¼	102
NY NHAH ne deb 4s '47	55	50
NY NHAH deb 4s '67	54¾	50½
NY NHAH 4½s '67	72¾	71½
NY NHAH cv 6s '48	90	89¾
NY Oil & W rfg 4s '31	49½	49
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103¾	103¾
NY Trap gen 4½s '51	97	96½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '56	81¾	81½
Niag Share 5½s '50	96	96
Nort Southern rfg A '63	20	19½
Nort & W con 4s '96	87¾	87
Nort & W div 4s '96	87½	87½
Nort & W 4½s reg	81	81
Nor Am Cement 6½s '42	30¼	29¾
North Am Co 5s '61	83	82
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	89	89
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	89½	89
Nor Pacific 4s reg	74½	74½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	57¾	57⅝
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	79¾	78
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	69¼	67
Nor Pacific 4s 2047 D	73	73
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	87	86
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	90	94¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	101	101
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	103	102
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	85¼	85⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	97	96¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101½	101¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '60	98¼	97¾
Para-Am Pet & T 5s '36	101¼	101¼
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	47¾	47¾
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	33	33
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43½	43½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	82¼	82¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88	87½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	90½	90½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	70	69¼
Penn Railroad 4½s '83	79	78
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	81	80½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83¼	82½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	78	76
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	92¾	93¼
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '70	90½	90½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	96	95¾
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	51	51
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	83¾	83
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	84	83½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	48	48
Phil Rapway 4s '37	19¾	19¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	93	93
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	80	80
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	61	60
Poco Coal 5s	83	83
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31½	30
Pub Svc E&G 4s	84	83½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	94¾	94¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	94	94
Pure Oil 5½s '37	79	79
Radio Keith ct p pf	97	97
Read rfg 4½s A '97	77¾	77¾
Remington Arms sf 5s '37	85½	85½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	40	40
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	14	14
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	67	66¼
St Louis Rky Mt&Pac 5s '55	48	48
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	33½	31½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	35½	35½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	83½	81½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	69	68½
St Louis SW 5s	90	90
SLP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	95½	95
Seaboard AL 6s	5	5
Shell Union 5s '47	70½	70½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70½	70½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	83¾	83¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	79	79
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95¾	95¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	93	93
Sinclair Oil Co 6½s '39	45½	45½
Smith A O 4½s '33	100¾	100¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88	88
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	97¾	97¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	69½	69½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79¾	79½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	86¾	86¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	79¼	78¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	83¾	81
Southern Ry con 5s '94	83½	83½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	83	83
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	97½	97½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	97¾	96¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¼	99½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90	90
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97	96½
Texas Corp 5s '44	78½	76½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	79	79
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	69	68
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	68	68
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	68	68
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36½	36½
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	53¼	53
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ctf	76¼	76¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	88¾	87¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	74¾	74¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	77½	77½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	82	82
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	38	38
US RUBBER Co 5s '47	56½	53
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	44	42½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 A	46¼	46
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	8	8
Wabash RR 4½s '78	15½	15
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	73½	72
Wabash RR 5s B '76	15½	15½
Wabash RR 2nd 5s '39	54	54
Wabash RR 5½s '75	18	17½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	15	15
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31½	31
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	99¼	99¼
West Pa Pow 5s B '63	99¼	99¼
Western Electric 5s '44	97	96
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61¾	61¾
Western Union R E 4½s '50	75	75
Western Union 5s '51	68	68
Western Union col 5s '38	84½	84½
Western Union 5s '60	68½	68
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	89	89
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	71½	71½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97¼	97¼
Wilson & Co 1st 5s '41	79	79
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68¾	68¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jan28	Jan27
3½s '47	94.9	94.5	94.9	94.9	
1st 4¼s '47	98	98	98	97.30	
4th 4¼s '38	99.5	99.2	99.5	99.3	
US 3s '55	86.6	86.17	85.6	84.12	
US 3½s '40	86.10	86.17	86	85.16	
US 3½s '43 March	90.28	90.20	90.28	90.20	
US 3½s '43 June	90.28	90.22	90.28	90.20	
US 3½s '47	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.8	
US 3½s '56	91.31	91.17	91.31	91.20	
US 4s '54	96.14	96.11	96.11	96.10	
US 4¼s '52	100.12	100.8	100.10	100.7	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	35½		35½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13½		12½
Antioquia 7s A '45	13¾		13¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	13¾		13¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	49¾		49¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	54		53½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	53¼		53
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	53½		53¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	53¾		53¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	53¼		53¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	54¼		53¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	53¾		53½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	53¾		53¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	53½		53¼
Australia 4½s '56	50		49¾
Australia 5s '55	55		54⅞
Australia 5s '57	55¾		54
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	47		46½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91		90¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	82½		81¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	86¾		86
Belgium (King) 7s '55	94½		94½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	94¾		94½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	24		24
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	28¼		27
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	39½		39½
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	30¾		30¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	32¾		32¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	34		33¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	9		9
Brazil (Cen Fed Ry) 7s '53	17		17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21		21
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21¼		21¼
Bremen 7s '35	34¾		34¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	30½		30¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33½		33½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	33		33
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	47¾		47¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	20		19
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16		16
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	89¾		90
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	72		73
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89¾		89¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	14		13
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	27¼		27
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	14½		14
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12½		11¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13		12½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	13		13
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	33		33
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	23		22½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	24		24
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	22		22
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	28½		28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28		28
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	34		33½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	39½		38
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	34		34
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14		14
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	83		83
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	83¼		83
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	61		60
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	71		70¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	77		76
Deutsche Bk 6s otfs '52	70		70
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	33½		32
DutchEst of 6s '72	21		21
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37		37
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	80½		79¾
Frankfurt 6½s '53	27½		27½
French (Rep) 7½ '41	118		118
French (Rep) 7½s '49	110		110
German 7s '49	113¾		111¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '58	41¾		40
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '58	38½		38½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '58	38½		38½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 reis	35¼		35¼
Germ El Pr 6s '50	35		33
Germ Gen Elec 6s '45	39½		39½
Germ Gen Ind 6½s '48	34¾		34
Harpen 6s '49	34½		34½
Hungary (Kingd) 7½s A '44	44¾		44¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	40		40½
Irish Free State 5s '69	77		77
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	85		85
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	79½		79½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	83½		83½
Italy (Kingd) 7s '51	89½		89½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '31	84¾		87¾
Jap (Cen Pwr) 7s '44	44		43
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	71		70
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	83½		83¾
Jugoslavia 8s 7s '37	34¾		34¾
Karstadt 6s '43	23¼		23
Krueger & Toll 6s '50	39½		38½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	89¾		89¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	89¾		89¾
Medellin 6½s '66	18½		18½
Mex 4s A '54	24		24
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¾		87
Monlevetin 7s '37 ww	79		79
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	89½		89½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	25		25
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103¼		103¼
New South Wales 5s '57	51		50¾
New South Wales 5s '58	50¾		50¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98		97½
Norway (King) 5s '43	68¾		68½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	69		68½
Norway (King) 6s '43	76		76
Norway (King) 6s '52	74¾		74¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	56		56¾
Oriental Dev 4½s '56	63		63¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	70		68½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '55	95		95
Paris-Lyons-Med int otf 7s '58	101		101
Paris-Orleans 6½s '48	90¼		89¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	90		90
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6¾		6¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	7		7
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53¾		53
Poland (Gov) 8s

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

A. H. KIECKHEFER TAKES THE LEAD

Given Precedence Over Thurnblad and Reiselt on Total Points

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BG
A. H. Kieckhefer	4	1	9	42
A. J. Thurnblad	4	1	13	34
Otto Reiselt	4	1	7	46
G. L. Copulos	4	2	9	41
F. S. Scoville	4	3	8	48
Jacob Schaefer	3	2	10	31
L. J. Kenney	3	3	6	43
J. N. Bozeman	3	5	8	33
J. M. Layton	2	3	8	36
Bernard Westhus	2	5	7	73
T. S. Denton	2	5	6	85
A. K. Hall	1	5	7	81

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, former champion, took the lead in the race for the world's championship at three-cushion billiards here last night. He defeated A. K. Hall, another local aspirant and runner-up last year, 50 to 39 in 42 innings. This gave Kieckhefer a record of 4 victories and 1 defeat.

While Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, and A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, title defender, show the same number of wins and losses, Kieckhefer takes precedence on total points, 248 against 231 for Reiselt and 227 for Thurnblad.

T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former holder of the crown, righted himself with a victory over F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., the eastern champion. The score was 50 to 30 in 55 innings. J. N. Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., was another loser of Tuesday who got back in the win column. He defeated L. J. Kenney of Chicago, 50 to 35 in 48 frames. G. L. Copulos of Eugene, Ore., outscored Bernard Westhus of St. Louis, southern titleholder, 50 to 30 in 53 innings.

Kieckhefer and Hall delighted the experts with a game that was well managed on both sides. There were very few kiss-offs until the late innings, and hardly a miss that looked bad. Kieckhefer made a number of brilliant bank shots that drew applause, and so did Hall. Like most of the other winners of the day, Kieckhefer made a fast start, with runs of 3 and 9 in his first two efforts. He led, 18 to 8 in 10 frames, 35 to 25 in 20 innings, and 40 to 31 in 30 frames. Hall shot a record number of seven safeties in 24 frames. The score by innings:

A. H. Kieckhefer—3 9 0 1 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 3 1 1 0 1 0 2 5 2 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 1 0 2 5 0 0 1 s 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 1 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 1—50. Innings—42. High Run—9. Safety—1.

A. K. Hall—2 s 0 1s 2s 0 1s 2 0 0 0 1 1 2s 0 3 0 1 6 3 s 2 1 s 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 2 0—39. Innings—41. High Run—6. Safeties—7. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Denton turned a neat victory over Scoville by getting a fast start and leading all the way. He scored in the first three innings, and then ran a high 6 in the eighth, followed by a 2, which gave him the lead, 14 to 6, in nine frames. Much safety play on both sides extended the contest. The score by innings:

T. S. Denton 2 1 3 0 0 0 0 6 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 s 0 1 0 0 0 1 s 2 1 0 0 1 2 6 s 0 1 1 2 0 0 3 3 0 2 0 2 0 1 1 2s 1s 1 2—50—Innings—55. High Run—6. Safeties—5.

F. S. Scoville—0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 s 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 s 1 0 0 0 1 s 0 0 0 s 2 0 0 1 2 s 0 2—30. Innings—54. High Run—3. Safeties—5. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

With a run of 7 Bozeman got the jump on Kenney in the first inning and held it by a good margin all the way. Kenney did not seem to be in his best form, as his high run was 4 and he got only one of those. The score by innings:

J. N. Bozeman— 7 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 1 2 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 5 3 0 3 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1—50. Innings 48. High run—7.

L. J. Kenney—3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 4 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 s 0 0 0 3 2 1 3 0 0 1 1 0—35. Innings—47. High run—4. Safety—1. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Copulos got away like a sprinter against Westhus, counting consecutively in the first five frames to gather 13 points to his rival's one. He slowed down thereafter, but led 22 to 14 in 20 frames and 27 to 20 in 30. The score by innings:

G. L. Copulos—3 4 1 2 3 0 1 1 0 0 s 0 0 1 s 2 3 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 s 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 3 1 5 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1—50. Innings—53. High run—5. Safeties—3.

Bernard Westhus—0 0 0 1 0 2 2 1 s 0 s 0 0 s 2 0 2 1 3 0 0 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 s 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 s 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 3 0—30. Innings—52. High run—3. Safeties—4. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

CHICAGO DOWNS DETROIT FALCONS

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	17	5	5	81	48	39
Chicago	10	10	8	45	50	30
Detroit	11	4	14	55	79	26
Boston	7	9	10	64	57	23

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	13	5	10	86	68	31
Canadiens	11	4	13	55	63	26
Americans	10	6	12	46	66	26
Montreal	8	5	15	79	87	21

RESULT JAN. 28

Chicago 2, Detroit 1, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Johnny Gottselig, left wing, provided both goals and most of the enthusiasm that enabled the Chicago Black Hawks to defeat the Detroit Falcons, 2 to 1, in an overtime game in the National Hockey League race here last night.

The Gottselig-Aiple-Couture line was the only combination that offered a semblance of an attack against the Falcons. It produced a goal in 1m. 12s. of the third period and another in 1m. 55s. of the overtime. Carson, right wing, scored for Detroit unassisted after 14m. 10s. of the first period.

The inclination of the players of both teams to teeter on their heels and retreat instead of going after a loose puck made it a slow game. The summary:

CHICAGO		DETROIT
Holmes, Thompson, Gottselig, Aiple	lw	Aurie, Carson, Cooper
Cook, Lowrey, Ripley	c	Goodfellow, Cox, Lewis
March, Ingram, Couture	rw	Klinck, Emms, Sorrell
Abel, Boucher	rd	Noble, Young
Graham, Wentworth	ld	Young, Smith
Gardiner	g	Connell

Score—Chicago 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Gottselig 2 for Chicago; Carson for Detroit. Assists—Couture 2, Ripley for Chicago. Referees—J. A. Cameron and J. C. Smeaton. Time—Three 30m. periods, 10m. overtime.

Candidate for Olympic Honors

JOHAN GROTTUMSBRAATEN
Member of the Norwegian Olympic Ski Team of 1932.

Ski Team of Noted Ability Sent to Olympics by Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLSO, Norway—The Ski Union of Norway sends to the III Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, Feb. 4 to 13, a team of noted ability. For the skiing program only four men may be furnished for each event by any one country. It is a difficult task to select so small a number from the many splendid Norwegian ski runners, says Captain Helset, the chairman of the Ski Union of Norway and the leader of the team. The main consideration in selection has been to pick out ski runners who, through a long period, have proved themselves to be consistent. The jumpers selected are young men of 19 or 20 years, while most of the long-distance racers are 25 to 26 years of age.

The Norwegian ski runners are having four weeks for training in America. Snow came late in Norway this winter, especially in the neighborhood of Oslo, so that they have had very little training at home. The journey to America is long and expensive, but the Ski Union of Norway has made specially big efforts to send a full team, because America has become the adopted country of so many emigrated Norwegians that when America invites Norway to participate in a festival including the national sport of Norway, the Ski Union wants to honor the invitation to the full. The great hospitality offered by Norwegian-Americans has made this extensive participation possible. Unfortunately, the Norwegian Crown Prince has had to decline the invitation to Lake Placid, for private reasons.

The following are details of the chief successes gained in ski-races by the men who will carry the Norwegian colors in the Olympic Games:

Smith-Kielland, of the government office of foreign affairs, is to act as a judge. He has been on the committee of the Ski Union for several years, was leader of the Norwegian Olympic team at St. Moritz in 1928, and in 1911 and 1912 was sent as an amateur instructor to Czechoslovakia.

Helset, leader of the team is a captain on the Norwegian General Staff. He skippered the teams that were sent to Japan in 1929 and Germany in 1930. He has been in charge of propaganda teams and instruction courses in Norway and was the author of the tables used in the working out of jumping and long-distance ski competitions. Greatly in demand as a judge, both at home and abroad, he participated in the technical management of the Olympic festivals at Chamonix in 1924 and St. Moritz in 1928.

Summarized, the chief honors gained by the team members are:

Arne Rustadstuen—Second in the 50 kilometers race of Holmenkollen, 1929; second in the 50 kilometers race of Holmenkollen, 1930; third in combined competition, Oberhof, 1931; won the King's cup in the Nydalen competition, Norway, 1931.

Ole Stenen—First in the 50 kilometers in Oberhof, 1931; first in the 50 kilometers in Holmenkollen, 1931; won several King's cups in combined races; holds the "Holmenkollen medal," the highest mark of distinction for a ski-runner in Norway.

Johan Grottumsbraaten—Third in 50 kilometers in 1924 Olympic, Chamonix; second in combined 1924 Olympic, Chamonix; first in 17 kilometers in Olympic, 1928, St. Moritz; first in combined Olympic, 1928, St. Morita; holds a series of King's cups in Holmenkollen and main national races; holds the "Holmenkollen medal."

Hans Vinjarengen—Second in "combined" in the 1928 Olympic, St. Moritz; French champion, 1928, Chamonix; German champion, 1928, Feldberg; Polish champion, 1929, Zakopane; won the King's cup, Rongsberg, Norway, 1929; third combined Holmenkollen races, 1931; won King's cup, Holmenkollen races, 1930; holds the "Holmenkollen medal."

Sigurd Vested—Fourth in the 50 kilometers main national races in 1931; fifth in Holmenkollen 50 kilometers race, 1931; twelfth in Holmenkollen 50 kilometers race, 1930; fifth in the main national 50 kilometers race in 1930, and, further, a series of good placing in 17, 30 and 50 kilometers races.

Kristian Hovde—Seventh in 50 kilometers Holmenkollen, 1929; fifth in combined Holmenkollen, 1929; sixteenth in 50 kilometers Holmenkollen, 1930; fourth in 17 kilometers, winter sports week, Oslo, 1930; first in the main national 30 kilometers race, 1931.

Oscar Aas-Haugen—Tenth in 50 kilometers Holmenkollen, 1930; fourteenth in 17 kilometers winter sports week, 1930; fifth in the national 30 kilometers race, 1931; third in the 50 kilometers Holmenkollen, 1931.

Kolbjörn Sevre—Second in 50 kilometers Holmenkollen, 1931 (only 15 seconds behind Ole Stenen); fourteenth in 30 kilometers national race, 1931; further many good placings in long-distance races.

Sverre Kolterud—Second in combined race in Oberhof, 1931; a series of triumphs in jumping competitions and excellent placings in combined races, several "ladies' cups"; twelfth in the special jumping competition in the winter sports week, 1930.

Hans Beck—First in youngest class Holmenkollen, 1931; second in main national races, 1931.

Kaare Wahlberg—First in youngest class in the main national races, 1931; fourth in the youngest class Holmenkollen, 1931; first in the youngest class Oberhof, 1931.

Hans Kleppen—Won Ladies Cup in Holmenkollen 1931; won Ladies Cup in Holmenkollen, 1928; a series of triumphs in jumping competitions.

Reidar Andersen—Second in special jumping competition in the winter sports week, 1930; fourth in special jumping competition in Oberhof, 1931; second in youngest class Holmenkollen, 1931; fourth in youngest class in main national competition, 1931.

Birger Ruud—First in jumping competition, Oberhof, 1931; fifth in youngest class Holmenkollen, 1931; ninth in youngest class main national race, 1931; first in youngest class Holmenkollen, 1930; first in youngest class main national race, 1931.

Sigmund Ruud—Won Ladies Cups in Holmenkollen and in chief national races; second in jumping competition in the Olympic Games, 1928; a series of triumphs both in Norway and abroad; jumped last winter 81½ meters.

Ninth Straight For Columbia U. C.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	9	0	39	6	1.000
New York A. C.	8	1	39	6	.889
Crescent A. C.	5	3	25	15	.625
Princeton Club	4	4	18	22	.500
Yale Club	3	6	17	28	.333
Harvard Club	1	7	8	32	.125
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	9	4	41	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The two leading contenders drew further away from the rest of the teams in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship yesterday, when the tenth round was played. Columbia University Club defeated Crescent Athletic Club, in third place, 7 to 0, and New York Athletic Club, the champions, now in second position, scored over Princeton Club, 6 to 1. Both of these rounds were played on the courts of the loser.

The third match resulted in a clean sweep for Yale Club over the team of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, the tailenders in the league, on the Yale Club courts. Fraternity presented a weak team, and even then two defaults were recorded against them.

The two outstanding players of the game, Harry F. Wolf, the New York Athletic Club leader, and Rowland B. Haines, No. 1 on the Columbia University Club, both had hard battles to defeat their opponents. Edward R. Larigan, top for Crescent, took the first game from Haines, and carried him to double figures in the second, and Wolf, encountering R. C. Hynson, the Princeton Club champion, had to battle all the way and finally change in his style of game to win by a score of 15—11, 18—16. Hynson led at 2—1 in the extra points of the last game, after coming from behind to tie the score at 13-all, from 8—13. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 7; CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent, 14—18, 15—10, 15—8.

E. C. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, 15—12, 15—13.

P. T. Moore, Columbia, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 15—3, 15—7.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia, defeated R. W. Arnold, Crescent, 10—15, 17—15, 15—4.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia, defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent, 11—15, 15—11, 15—6.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 6; PRINCETON CLUB 1

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated R. C. Hynser, Princeton, 15—11, 18—16.

Farnwell Elliott, New York, defeated L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton, 15—1, 15—11.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton, defeated P. J. Cohalan, New York, 15—6, 15—11.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton, 15—7, 15—7.

J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, 10—15, 15—1, 15—10.

YALE CLUB 7, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 0

L. R. Sonneborn, Yale, won from Milton Baron, Fraternity, by default.

J. S. Davidson, Yale, won from S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, by default.

Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, defeated H. K. Bayen, Fraternity, 15—10, 15—10, 15—9.

J. B. Quincy, Yale, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—4.

Lambert Prettyman, Yale, defeated T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, 15—8, 17—16.

GROUP TITLE TO HARVARD CLUB

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Harvard Club won its way into the championship of the second group of the metropolitan Class C squash racquets team championship yesterday when it completed its schedule undefeated by winning the long deferred match against the Union League Squash Club on the courts of the latter, 5 to 0. This brings it into the playoffs against Montclair Athletic Club, winner of the first group, and the winner of the Westchester group, still to be determined. Two matches, Nassau Country Club against Rockaway Hunting Club, and Princeton Club against University Club, remain unplayed, but they cannot affect the result.

OKLAHOMA IS HOLDING LEAD

Busy Days Are Ahead for Iowa State in "Big Six"

"BIG SIX" BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

College	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Oklahoma	3	1	129	123	.750
Missouri	2	1	75	65	.667
Kansas	2	2	119	128	.500
Iowa State	2	2	111	107	.500
Kansas State	2	2	118	103	.500
Nebraska	1	4	131	187	.200

"BIG SIX" GAMES

Saturday, Jan. 30—Kansas at Missouri, Iowa State at Kansas State. Monday, Feb. 1—Iowa State at Nebraska; Tuesday, Feb. 2—Kansas at Iowa State.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 28—Busy days are immediately ahead for Iowa State College in the basketball championship race of the "Big Six." The Ames quintet, having won two games and lost two, faces three more within the space of four days. Coach L. E. Menze takes his squad to Kansas State on Saturday, Nebraska on Monday, and on Tuesday receives Kansas at Ames.

Fortunately this series does not include a return game with Oklahoma, which is leading the Conference with three games won and one lost. The Sooners, having had a two-game tour, now take a little vacation. One other Conference game for the immediate future takes Kansas to Missouri on Saturday.

If Iowa State can maintain the stride of its last two contests, it should come through this three-game series in good shape. The last engagement was a low-scoring affair, 18 to 13, against Missouri, showing that Coach Menze's boys are accomplished on defense as well as in aiming for the basket. Albert Heitman '32, center, made four points in the Missouri game to raise his total to 29, while Capt. R. C. Roadcap '32, right forward, who led the Conference last year, made eight points to increase his total to 21. Roadcap has played only three games.

Kansas State has not been met by the Cyclones this season. The Manhattan team improved in its last two games, defeating Nebraska, 32 to 20, and Oklahoma, 31 to 24. This promises trouble for Iowa State. The Cyclones will have to watch A. J. Skradski '33, right forward for Kansas State, scorer of 37 points in four games. He made 10 against Oklahoma, advancing to second in the Conference standing.

At Nebraska the Iowa State quintet also faces difficulty. In a previous engagement with the Cornhuskers, the Cyclones came out on the short end of the score, 28 to 24. Since then Nebraska has lost four games in a row. P. W. Mason '34, right guard, leads the Nebraskans in scoring with 28 points.

Against Kansas, Iowa State displays an earlier victory, 37 to 29, and as Kansas has not played since then, it is likely the situation has not changed much. Kansas shows the third place scorer in T. M. O'Leary '32, left forward, who made 36 points in four games, which includes 12 against the Cyclones.

Missouri's game with Kansas here Saturday attracts attention. The Tigers, while held in check by Iowa State, have a good record and should make things interesting. M. J. Cooper '34, left forward, sets the point making pace with 30 in three games. He was held down to three points by Iowa State, but should get going again.

Oklahoma won and lost in its two-game tour last week-end, but still claims leadership in the standing. Likewise its right forward, A. B. Beck '33, claimed top position among the individuals with 49 points in four games. He sank seven baskets and a free throw against Nebraska. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player, Position, College	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts.
A. B. Beck, rf, Oklahoma	22	5	49
A. J. Skradski, rf, Kan. St.	16	5	37
T. M. O'Leary, rf, Kansas	12	12	36
M. J. Cooper, lf, Missouri	13	4	30
Albert Heitman, c, Iowa St.	12	5	29
P. W. Mason, rg, Nebraska	7	14	28
R. L. Thomson, lf, Iowa St.	12	4	28
W. C. Johnson, c, Kansas	10	5	25
E. L. Auker, rg, Kansas St.	8	8	24
E. B. Anderson, lf, Oklahoma	9	5	23
F. S. Main, rg, Oklahoma	10	3	23
P. R. Harrington, rf, Kansas	6	10	22

CANN TO COACH N. Y. U. ELEVEN

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Howard G. (Jake) Cann '30, the greatest all-around athlete ever produced at New York University, yesterday was appointed head football coach and director of physical training at the Violet institution to succeed John F. (Chick) Meehan, who resigned six weeks ago. Cann, who has been head basketball coach at N. Y. U. since 1923, will assume his new duties Monday, it was announced by Prof. Philip O. Badger, chairman of the university board of athletic control. In addition to his new status as head of two major sports, Cann will be a member of the faculty with the rank of assistant professor. A dramatic turn was given Cann's appointment by the fact that he succeeds his father, Frank H. Cann, as physical director and supervisor of the university gymnasium. The senior Cann has been connected with N. Y. U. for 37 years and for more than half that time has been physical director.

OLYMPICS MAY COST U. S. $350,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Its preliminary fund-getting organization practically completed, the American Olympic committee shortly will begin a nation-wide drive for money to underwrite American participation in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles next summer. It is estimated $350,000 will be needed to cover the cost of American participation in both the winter and summer games. Of this amount only $15,000 is now in hand. There is a surplus of $50,000 from the 1928 games, however, which can be drawn on if needed. Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, said yesterday the committee was hopeful of raising the full amount, but that due to the economic depression that may be difficult. In anticipation of decreased revenues the winter sports team was cut from a planned total of 105 competitors to 88. The committee is hopeful no decrease will have to be made in the summer squad.

MISS HULTEN TO COMPETE

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—A controversy between Miss Vivi-Anne Hulten, Swedish women's figure skating champion, and Swedish Olympic authorities, has been settled, it was announced Saturday, and Miss Hulten will compete in the winter games at Lake Placid opening Feb. 4. The Swedish Olympic committee previously had said that Miss Hulten would not compete here because of her insistance that her mother accompany her from Sweden to the games. She is scheduled to arrive here Feb. 2.

LUCAS AND VAN CAMP HIGH

Secretary Ed Mason of the Boston Red Sox has announced the arrival of two more signed contracts at the Boston club's Fenway Park headquarters. John C. Lucas, outfielder, and Al Van Camp, outfielder and first baseman, have agreed to the terms offered.

Harvard Club Wins Its Sixth Straight

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS TEAM STANDING

CLASS A

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P. C.
Harvard Club	6	0	36	3	1.000
Racquet & Tennis	5	0	33	3	1.000
University Club	4	2	15	13	.667
Rockaway Hunting	3	3	10	15	.400
Montclair Athletic	3	3	9	18	.400
Yale Club	2	4	11	19	.333
Princeton Club	2	5	12	22	.286
Nassau C. C.	0	6	7	33	.000

CLASS B—NEW YORK GROUP

Princeton Club	5	0	30	5	1.000
Yale Club	5	1	23	8	.821
Harvard Club	4	2	23	7	.767
Heights Casino	4	3	17	13	.667
Nassau C. C.	3	4	14	21	.429
Unioti League S. C.	3	4	13	23	.429
University Club	1	4	11	14	.200
Racquet & Tennis	1	5	8	24	.167
Rockaway Hunting	0	4	4	16	.000

NEW JERSEY GROUP

Downtown A. C.	4	0	15	5	1.000
Montclair A. C.	4	0	15	5	1.000
Park Avenue S. C.	3	2	15	10	.600
Englewood P. C.	1	3	8	12	.250
Plainfield C. C.	1	4	7	13	.200
Staten Island Club	0	4	5	15	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Harvard Club completed its schedule up to its final round match against Racquet and Tennis Club, present champion of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A League, still undefeated yesterday, by scoring a 4-to-1 victory over Princeton Club on the Harvard Club courts. Racquet and Tenni. Club was not scheduled and has still one match with Rockaway Hunting Club to play in addition to the final match.

University Club retained third position by a 4-to-1 victory over Yale Club, on the winners' courts. It has also only one more match to play.

Yale Club scored over Harvard Club in Class B, New York group, of the same league, at 4 to 1, and is now in second place to the undefeated Princeton Club.

One of the three scheduled matches in the New Jersey group of Class B was played, with Park Avenue Squash Club, on its newly reconstructed courts, making a clean sweep, 5 to 0, over Plainfield Country Club. The battle between the undefeated leaders, Downtown Athletic Club and Montclair Athletic Club, which will probably settle the group championship, was set over, as was the visit of Staten Island to Englewood Field Club. The summary:

CLASS A

HARVARD CLUB 4; PRINCETON CLUB 1

J. Lawrence Pool (H.) defeated F. T. Smith, 15—13, 17—15, 15—12.

Ralph A. Powers (H.) defeated Marshall M. MacLeod, 15—6, 15—6, 15—10.

F. M. Palmer (P.) won from R. L. Debevoise by default.

J. D. Dubois (H.) defeated J. K. Weeks, 15—8, 15—9, 15—8.

B. H. Whitbeck Jr. (H.) defeated F. L. Pell Jr., 15—8, 15—8, 15—6.

UNIVERSITY CLUB 4; YALE CLUB 1

C. W. Gillespie (L.) defeated R. F. DeVoe, 12—15, 13—15, 18—17, 18—16, 17—15.

D. J. Nightingale (U.) defeated G. H. Cox Jr., 15—9, 15—12, 15—10.

W. D. Banks (U.) defeated Louis F. Bishop Jr., 18—17, 15—6, 8—15, 8—15, 15—11.

S. F. Philbin (U.) defeated G. Ingraham, 7—8, 12—15, 17—14, 15—10, 15—8.

CLASS B

NEW YORK GROUP

YALE CLUB 4; HARVARD CLUB 1

G. J. Leness (H.) defeated J. Holbrook, 15—4, 18—17, 17—18, 15—13.

B. W. Bunnell (Y.) defeated B. N. Everett, 15—9, 15—10, 8—15, 15—9.

S. L. Scott (Y.) defeated C. T. Lane, 6—15, 15—10, 15—8, 15—6.

W. C. Hammond Jr. (Y.) defeated G. D. Mattison, 15—7, 15—8, 15—9.

R. Simons (Y.) defeated P. Cummings, 14—17, 15—8, 12—15, 18—14, 18—15.

NEW JERSEY GROUP

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 5; PLAINFIELD COUNTRY CLUB 0

J. R. Ward defeated A. R. Stevens Jr., 16—14, 15—12, 15—9.

C. J. Hardy Jr. defeated W. P. Kennedy Jr., 16—14, 17—18, 15—10, 9—15, 15—12.

A. E. Poor defeated C. S. Scott, 15—10, 15—8, 15—10.

E. H. DeBronkhart defeated F. P. Day, 15—12, 15—10, 16—18, 8—15, 15—11.

Elliot Bumington defeated P. W. Nash, 15—13, 11—15, 15—12, 11—15, 15—9.

HOCKEY NOTES

COACH FRANK CARROLL of Springfield has seen many hockey players come and go in the last season and during much of this season; but just when it appeared as though he might have a team ready to win games, the New York Rangers find need for the services of Ott Heller. With the loss of Heller, right wing and a good defenseman, plus the sending of Ted Saunders, another good hockey player, to Cleveland, the Indians are being quite badly hit this week alone.

It would seem as if the National Hockey League might well afford to begin "cleaning house." Few, if any, moves of any progress toward the future success of hockey have been made by that organization this season. It seems as if only rules come in for consideration instead of the frequently criticised issues of importance, such as stabilising the referee situation, eliminating the playoff system and taking some definite stand in regard to the "reserve list" of amateurs.

It would also seem as if some change should be made in the system of selecting referees. As selections have been made this winter, it looks as if each team has its home referee, and certain of the present staff are said to be welcomed only in certain rinks. If the hockey referee is to handle his duties as they should be handled, he should have the league support along the lines given the major-league umpires.

Probably the most radical play in hockey in recent years is the Boston Bruins' so-called power play. As the puck carrier reaches his own blue line the entire team gathers momentum toward the opponents' territory, the puck is driven in ahead of the players and to the backboards to either side of the net and a scramble is on. The scramble might produce a goal with the frantic slashing at the puck and anyone might deflect it in.

Observation of the play to date without accurate statistical information makes the scheme look unsound. Against the chances of a goal are the chances that the defenders may break away and catch the attackers out of position, which has happened as recently as last New Year's night at the Bruins. Another move the defenders are entitled to make is immediately to shoot the puck back up to the other end of the rink. It is partly against this last action that Charles F. Adams, president of the Bruins, is introducing new rules against shooting the puck up the ice or allowing the return of it without offside.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB ELECTS

Edward O. Jay of Boston was elected commodore of the Boston Yacht Club at the annual meeting held last night at the organization's quarters at Rowe's Wharf. Jay succeeds William W. Nichols. The other 1932 officers elected follow: Charles A. Sawyer Jr., vice-commodore; Francis Chamberlain, rear commodore, and William R. Middleton, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee for two years will be: William W. Nichols, Quincy Tucker, Donald C. Starr, Charles A. Sawyer Jr., Wilfred O. White and Frank C. Paine. The race committee is: Herbert A. Maginnis, Reginald S. Wells, Howard Gannett, Hiland C. Mader, Robert C. Martin, Marquis S. Smith and William T. Carleton.

JOHNSTON CUP CURLING

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 28 (AP)—New Glasgow and Stellarton were eliminated yesterday from competition for the Johnston Cup, emblematic of the curling championship of Nova Scotia. The Mayflower Curling Club of Halifax banished New Glasgow, 14 to 9, and Amherst put Stellarton out. Windsor defeated Halifax Curling Club, 13 to 8, in another match yesterday.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 158

VICTOR M. RIPLEY
Chicago, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1926-27 season with Minneapolis of the American Hockey Association. He was born May 30, 1906, at Elgin, Ont., Can. He is a left-hand shot, is 5ft. 7in. in height, weighs 160 pounds, and plays center. His record:

1926-27—Calgary Canadians, junior hockey.
1925-26—Minneapolis, Central Hockey League.
1926-27—Minneapolis, American Hockey Association.
1927-28—Kitchener, Canadian Professional Hockey League.
1928-31—Chicago, National Hockey League.

POLISH OLYMPIC SIX DEFEATED AGAIN, 5-1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The Polish Olympic hockey team was defeated for the second time since entering the United States, when beaten by the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club sextet here in Madison Square Garden last night, 5 to 1. Some 5000 spectators watched the game, which was featured by the playing of the Blinco brothers, Lloyd and Russell.

The Crescents took the lead early in the first period when Russell Blinco converted McTiernan's rebound. Poland tied the score only a few minutes later when Skolowski skated the full length of the ice to cage the puck unassisted. Less than a minute later the Crescents went ahead again, however, and never were overtaken. The summary:

CRESCENT A. H. C.		POLISH OLYMPICS
L. Blinco, lw		rw, Sabinski
R. Blinco, c		c, Marchewczyk
McTiernan, rw		lw, Nowak
Pettis, ld		rd, Kowalski
Schroeder, rd		ld, Sokolowski
Archambault, g		g, Stogowski

Score—Crescent A. H. C. 5, Polish Olympics 1. Goals—R. Blinco 2, L. Blinco 2, L. Brill for Crescent A. H. C.; Sokolowski for Polish Olympics. Assists—R. Blinco 2, McTiernan for Crescent A. H. C. Spares—Gabler, Thompson, Lussey, Smith, Callahan, L. Brill, D. Brill, Baylis and Beardmore for Crescent A. H. C.; Maner, Ludwiczak, Krygier and Materski for Polish Olympics. Referees—John Foster and Charles Lynch. Time—Three 15m. periods.

BRONX TIGERS TO INVADE GARDEN

Bronx Tigers and Boston Cubs are scheduled to battle at the Boston Garden tonight for third place in the Canadian-American Hockey League. Each team now has 22 points and the New Yorkers tied the locals for second place last night by defeating Springfield as the Cubs were losing at Philadelphia.

The visitors come here with the veteran Johnny Sheppard back from a brief sojourn with Americans in the N. H. L., and George Massecar, also sent down by Americans. The locals will present Walter "Happy" Harnott, the new Montreal amateur, in a league game at Boston for the first time, along with Ed Jeremiah, former Dartmouth athlete recently purchased from Americans.

Although the locals have not won their last two games and have not played at home for more than a week, their popularity has been steadily increasing and a large crowd is expected to greet and help them back to victory against the Tigers tonight.

PROGRAM OUTLINED FOR SPEED BOATS

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—An international outboard motorboat racing classic and several new races for old trophies are on the program for 1932 as outlined by the American Power Boat Association.

At the proposal of J. W. Shillan, British sportsman, the association decided to hold an international race "for the unlimited outboard championship of the world." Rules for the race and dates were not set, but the officials decided to provide a trophy costing at least $5000.

The Interstate Trophy, a famous one in the speed-boat world which has not been in competition for some time, was allotted to the stock 125-cubic-inch class. The deed of gift of the President's Cup for 625-cubic-inch hydroplanes was altered to conform with the new gold cup rules for the same class of craft and a new trophy was made available for the New York-Block Island cruiser race.

PERKINS ENTERS SEMIFINALS

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—T. Phillip Perkins, former British amateur champion, clipped one stroke off par yesterday as he sailed into the semifinals of the La Gorce open amateur golf tournament by defeating Gus Novotny, La Grange, Ill., 4 and 2. Winfield Day, Chicago schoolboy, was even better than Perkins, trimming two strokes off perfect figures for the 15 holes of play required before he defeated Samuel R. Fresth, Hempstead, L. I., 4 and 3. Day had 13 holes of par scores and two birdies. J. B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., defending champion, registered a 2-and-2 victory over Ray Remfh Jr., Miami. H. F. Bowbeer of Chicago won handily, 5 and 3, from F. M. Hohlfelder of Cleveland in the fourth quarterfinal match. In the next round Bowbeer will meet Perkins and Ryerson will play Day.

WOMEN SPEED SKATERS PICKED

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The five members of the United States women's speed skating team which will give an exhibition in the winter Olympics at Lake Placid next month were announced yesterday by Joseph E. Savage, chairman of the American Olympic skating committee. They are: D

HOUSE PASSES AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION

Interior Department Supply Bill Now Up for Study

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—With its well-managed legislative machine gaining momentum rapidly the House set to work on the 1933 Interior Department supply bill today after passing the $175,000,000 Department of Agriculture bill yesterday without a record vote.

Members of both parties, eager to expedite the business of government, continue to pursue a substantially non-partisan course, setting what is said to be almost a peacetime record for prompt action.

Extraneous, controversial and sectional legislation is being kept well in the background and only those measures vital to the conduct of Government and to the economic activity of the country are being permitted to occupy the attention of the House.

The major controversy over the Department of Agriculture bill centered about an attempt to attach a rider providing for a 5 per cent reduction in the personnel of the department. This provision, which would have established a precedent for other supply bills, was defeated by an overwhelming vote. But with equal emphasis the House passed sections of the bill prohibiting promotions with salary increases and the filling of existing vacancies in any but "absolutely essential positions."

Since similar sections are to be incorporated in all subsequent supply bills the House's action in this case was accented as indicating its determination to resist the discharge or wage reductions of federal employees, but to forbid equally any increases during the emergency period.

This is in line with the announced policy of Democratic leaders of the House to insist on Government economy to the extent of absolutely no increases in existing appropriations. It is also in line with the determination of a large portion of the House that the Government shall not at this time set a precedent to the country for discharging or cutting wages.

As passed the bill represents a reduction of more than $10,000,000 from the sum asked by the bureau of the budget and of more than $60,000,000 from the sum appropriated for the same department for the fiscal year 1932.

The House made various economies over the budget figure by such methods as reducing appropriations for supplies, equipment, traveling expenses and miscellaneous items by 5 per cent and by lopping $9,000,000 off the appropriation for the federal aid highway system.

Meanwhile the House Ways and Means Committee in executive session began the task of framing the new tax laws on which the balancing of the budget depends.

Two groups on which it is contemplated levying new taxes, the public utilities and petroleum importers, are to receive a special hearing next Tuesday.

The Dance

Escudero

Escudero, the Spanish gypsy dancer, and his compatriots, Carmita and Carmela, made, at Symphony Hall last evening, their first appearance in Boston. Escudero danced these numbers: Zapateado, Farruca, Rhythms (without music); with Carmita; Cordoba, Jota; with both partners: Variations with accompaniment of iron, silver and aluminum castanets, and Garrotin. The partners danced alone and together. Musical accompaniments were supplied by a pianist and a guitarist.

Publicity agents should remember the fate of Maggie Tulliver, so wrongly underestimated by her cousin with dire results. As with under-, so with over-praise. When the forerunning announcements of the press have used up all the adjectives, what is left the poor reviewer?

Thus the elaborately heralded Dance Man from Spain came a little dulled by the resplendence of his own press notices, and Carmita, who had received small attention, was moved up several notches beyond expectation. Hers the gitana abandon; his the expert skill in execution.

What was offered was an exhibition of the dances of Spain as they have been danced for centuries by the people, unspoiled by selectivity or extraneous polish to point them up for American approval. The Great Gitano, with insolent ease, showed the Spanish way of clog and tap, counterpointing with play of castanet and snap of fingers and fingernails the neat intricacies of footwork. Those who did not care overmuch for the rhythmic mark of stamping heels or the feeble utterance of guitar accompaniment, could find pleasure in antiphonal responses of the several castanets in conversation. Of special interest was the display of iron, silver and aluminum castanets used without accompaniment.

The informal beginning of these dances, with Escudero sauntering idly on, or lounging lazily near the guitarist, is supposed to indicate unspoiled naïveté, and willful lack of showmanship. Is it not, perhaps, for an easily jaded but nevertheless gullible public, a very superior example of showmanship?

After the lavish haute couture of La Argentina, the gypsy frocks seemed unnecessarily crude and unattractive. After the well-conceived wholeness of each of her dance items, these seemed fragments without design. But we are told that here is the true Hispanic flavor, the unadulterated essence of Spanish dancing. M. L.

A. HOLLANDER & SON

A. Hollander & Son reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net profit of $369,421 after interest, depreciation, Federal taxes, etc., compared with $788,699 in 1930.

Short Selling Investigation By Government Recommended

William Trufant Foster Says Practice Is a Cause of Slump—Picks Holes in Statements by Stock Exchange Head

Short selling is one of the substantial causes of the depth and duration of the present business depression, and it should be investigated by the Federal Government.

That is the conviction of Dr. William Trufant Foster, economist, and until recently director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, as expressed in an article called "Selling the United States Short," in the February number of the Atlantic Monthly, replying to recent addresses by Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange.

Commenting on the orthodox defense that shorts restrain inflation by selling when prices are too high and prevent undue deflation, by buying when they are too low, on which Mr. Whitney mainly rests his case, Mr. Foster says:

"According to fact, short sellers on the New York Stock Exchange, over the swings of a major business cycle, do precisely the opposite; and that is precisely what we should expect them to do. They are not engaged in the altruistic mission of stabilising prices; they are engaged in the acquisitive business of making money out of declining prices. The faster prices decline, the greater the chance of making money by selling short. The darker the outlook for business, the brighter the outlook for short sellers. The more harm they can do by their selling, the greater is the incentive to increase their selling. The more fears they can create, the more money they can make.

Loss in Rising Prices

"On the other hand, the faster prices rise, the greater is the chance of losing money by selling short. Therefore, the shorts curtail their selling precisely when, if ever, short selling is needed. In the feverish speculation of a bull market, the bears have every incentive to become bulls. For their own profit they increase their depressing activities when the market is already demoralized, and decrease these activities when the market most needs them.

"It is clear from Mr. Whitney's own admissions that the corrective influence of short selling in a rapidly rising market is negligible. With all his insistence on facts and figures, he gives none whatever to show that short selling 'restrained inflation' from 1926 to 1929, when the average price of active stocks rose about 150 per cent. This half of his argument he leaves in the realm of conjecture, except for a few facts which damage his own case. . . .

"The fact that stock values go down, as a rule, when the volume of short selling goes up is shown in the chart which appears in the New York Stock Exchange Bulletin for October, 1931; and that is the correlation we should expect to find if short selling is, in fact, a substantial cause of a decline in security prices. . . .

"It is said that the short seller cannot be a cause of falling prices, because his operations cancel out. He buys exactly as many shares as he sells. If he appears on the supply side of the market, offering 1000 shares of Reading stock, he appears presently on the demand side, requiring 1000 shares.

Ignores Vital Fact

"Mr. Whitney gives the impression that this is all there is to it. He ignores the fact that the market goes up or down not because of the number of shares offered, but because of the number of dollars offered; and as long as short sellers are achieving their purpose, as they have been most of the time for the past two years, they offer fewer dollars than they receive. On the dollar account, their operations do not cancel out.

"Far more important, however, is another cold fact which Mr. Whitney overlooks. The short seller affects the market not merely by the number of shares or the number of dollars in his own account, but also by his influence on other buyers and sellers. Indeed, he cannot make a profit unless real owners of the stock which he sells are frightened or forced into selling at a price lower than his own selling price. The real owners have no means of knowing how much, if any, of the selling is short selling. All they know is that the price is falling.

"Statistics on this phase of the subject may be scarce, but everyone in Wall Street knows that the shorts are constantly trying to 'shake out the weak holders.' They are always trying to force prices down to a point where the depressing influence of their own sales will be reenforced by sales on 'stop-loss orders.' They are always trying to find vulnerable places and to concentrate the attack on those places, one at a time.

". . . This is the main weakness of the orthodox defense of short sellers. It ignores what happens to other sellers between the time when the shorts sell and the time when they cover.

Time Important Element

"The timing of selling transactions may be more important than the volume, particularly during periods of demoralized public sentiment. We might assume, from the praise of the shorts, that upon receipt of bad news, when holders of stocks desire to liquidate or are forced to do so, the shorts manfully step in and support the market by covering their previous commitments. In this way, we are told, they 'prevent the market from becoming demoralized.'

"If, as a matter of fact, they have done any such thing during the past two years, it has not been evident. The general impression has been, and the market has appeared to indicate, that the shorts have added to the demoralization by freely offering stocks exactly when they could thereby accelerate the downward course of the market. Whatever the volume of their operations has been, psychologically their unrestrained activities have been extremely harmful. The cumulative effect of the selling which their operations have induced has caused the risk involved in any attempt to support the market to be too great to be faced by those on the constructive side.

". . . In any event, the millions of investors who did not wish to speculate with their savings, and the tens of millions of wage earners who do not wish to speculate with their jobs, are not interested in what the shorts do to the stock market on any particular day. They are profoundly concerned over the cumulative influence which shorts exert on the state of mind of business men and bankers during a prolonged era of fear. . . .

Shorts Profit by Disaster

"The shorts are the only ones who profit by disaster. They alone make pessimism a paying business.

". . . It is generally understood that brokers lend a large volume of stock which they are carrying for real owners. . . .

"Whatever may be the ethics of this procedure, it is going to be very hard to convince the public that it is perfectly all right for a broker to lend stock which he does not own to a speculator who has previously sold stock which he does not own, in order that the speculator, by beating down the price of that very stock, may make a profit at the expense of the real owner of the stock.

". . . Finally, now that increased taxation seems to be the order of the day, should short selling be restrained by an additional income tax on profits realized in connection with short sales, thus increasing the taxes, during business depressions, of those who gain by depression? That does not seem much to ask of those who make huge profits, at the expense of all the rest of us, by selling the United States short."

Music

New England Symphony Orchestra

Last night in Jordan Hall, the New England Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Raffaele Martino conductor, gave the first concert of a series planned for the purpose of giving employment to professional musicians. The orchestra was assisted by the Pierre-D'Or Trio (Herman H. Goldstein, violin, Abdon F. Laus, bassoon, and Marion Tirrell-Wyman, piano), Frances Kessler, violin soloist, and Benoit Goulet, pianist. The program included the Overture from "Orpheus" by Gluck, "Melanconia Campestre" and "Galanteria" from "Ritrattini Sociali" by Bolzoni (first time in Boston), Achron's "Hebrew Melody" for violin, the "Thunderbird" suite by Cadman, numbers by Goldstein, Beethoven and Pierre D'Or played by the trio, and orchestral numbers by Sgambati, Hadley, Mascagni and Wagner.

Mr. Martino will be remembered as the originator of the "candlelight" concerts, at which times he revealed himself a musician of serious intent and a drill master of ability. Last night it was evident that his hand had lost none of the force which heretofore has animated it, and the musicians of his orchestra responded with commendable unanimity to his beat. Although the band numbers less than 50, it was able to produce a tone of surprising volume, and to the numbers previous to the intermission, it gave an enjoyable reading. If in the Mascagni Intermezzo from "L'Amico Fritz" the violins dissipated their energies, one found them producing tones of fine quality in the "Melanconia" of Bolzoni; although it must be admitted that neither of the numbers played for the first time in Boston could be said to be remarkable, either in thematic content or harmonic treatment.

Miss Kessler revealed a tone of excellent quality in her solo, and the program received the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. A series of concerts which, as now planned, should be worthy of substantial support.

Conservatory Chamber Concert

Last night in Brown Hall, the second chamber concert of a series of six was given by the following members of the conservatory faculty: Mr. Georges Laurent, flute; Mr. Clement Lenom, oboe; Mr. Boaz Piller, bassoon; Mr. Georg Boettcher, horn; Mr. Einar Hansen, violin, and Mr. J. M. Sanromá, piano, assisted by Miss Bernadette Giguère, clarinet. The program comprised Ludwig Thuille's Sextet in B flat major for flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn and piano; a Sonata for flute, oboe and piano by J. B. Loeillet; two movements of the Brahms Trio in E flat major for violin, horn and piano, and the Rossini Quartet for flute, oboe, horn and bassoon.

To the music-loving public especially interested in chamber concerts this series is offering some rare enjoyment. Seldom heard yet worthwhile music is being presented by performers of ability and impeccable musical taste. Perhaps of the numbers which this reviewer was privileged to hear, the Loeillet Sonata, as a whole, made the greatest appeal. With parts delicately balanced and the ensemble well-nigh perfect, this number of antique flavor was given with full appreciation for its many lovely measures. Although to one listener the first movement of Brahms seemed singularly un-Brahmsian, there could be no mistaking the Brahms idiom in the second movement, which was played with disarming ease.

Rossini's naïve measures found ready interpretation if somewhat ragged ensemble, and the Allegretto con variazoni proved amusing musical fare. In all, a concert which merited the enthusiasm of the audience which filled the hall. G. M. S

FRANCE HONORS AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 28—Mr. Thornton Oakley, Philadelphia artist, who with his wife has published books on the Pyrenees and Brittany as a result of their annual visits to France, received the decoration of Palmes d'Officier d'Academie by M. Rene Weiller, French Consul, acting on behalf of the French Minister of Instruction and Fine Arts, Monday. The ceremony took place in the Art Alliance.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ, Boston (990k-303m)

6:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. talk.
6:15 NBC, "Skippy"; children's program.
6:30 NBC, talk; orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
7:00 Wadsworth Howland Program.
7:15 North Bennet Street Industrial School broadcast: "How We Actually Put the Unemployed to Work."
7:30 United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign.
8:30 Old Painter; announcements; news.
8:45 The Stebbins Boys.
9:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
9:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
9:30 Clevelanders Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Valley Yankees; Burns and Allen, comedy team.
9:00 NBC, Pan-American concert.
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:00 NBC, Bernie Cummins and orchestra from Lexington, Va.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990km-909m)

5:00 NBC, Matinee Orchestra; soloists.
5:30 Agricultural market review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign.
6:15 Betty Cole, popular songs.
6:30 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Crimson Trio.
7:30 Dutch Oven Band.
7:45 "The Paladins."
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 "New England Lullaby"; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Sanderson and Crumit, songs.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies.
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcement; news.
11:25 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 McAnelly's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 The Dance Parade.
5:30 Musical Mirror; soloist; orchestra.
5:45 Dunkateers Orchestra.
6:00 News; announcements.
6:15 Stage Stars Salute.
6:30 Close Friends with Bob Emery.
6:45 Golden Trail of Melody.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Editing the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club; interview; soloist; orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soloist; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 "Sportslants"; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 "Scrappy" Lambert; Frank Burns; orchestra.
10:15 "Sears' New England Million Dollar days."
10:30 Broadcast from Boston Arena.
11:00 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:30 Weather; talk; news; time.
11:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Louis Panico's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

5:00 CBS, Biltmore Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Sally Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, comedy and songs; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, Spanish tenor.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:45 CBS, Stretz Orchestra.
7:00 News; studio announcements.
7:15 "Highlights of the News."
7:30 Bob Emery; Opportunity Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Mystery Baritone."
8:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies," Emery Deutsch's Orchestra; Female Trio.
8:45 Chemical Society talk.
9:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeters; Edwin C. Hill.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Jack Miller's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—John Paul, tenor.
5:15 Valerie Nurczynsky, mezzo-soprano.
5:30 Everett Doe, baritone.
5:45 Rhythm Twins.
6:00 "The K-Hill Settlement," skit.
6:15 "Songs we love to hear."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC Programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conducting.
12:15 p. m.—News.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News.
4:30 p. m.—Lutringer's Players.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:55 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Don Bestor's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
2:30 p. m.—"Cohen and Clancy."
2:45 p. m.—Princess Obolensky Youth Matinée.
3:00 p. m.—"Sailortown."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—RKO Presentation.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Sidewalks of Life."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS and studio programs.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, The Funnyboners, comedy trio.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia educational features.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlight Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—Matinee revue, string orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
10.15 a. m.—CBS, Julia Sanderson, Frank Crumit.
12:00 noon—CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Meyer Davis's Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—News.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

ECONOMY IN BOSTON SCHOOLS ADVOCATED

Fundamental school activity should not be cut and children must not be burdened with ignorance, Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools, told elementary school principals who met yesterday in the Boston School Committee rooms to discuss the need for economy in schools.

He urged the head masters to cut their per capita allowances as much as possible, but said that there must be enough supplies, such as books, pencils and paper. Because economy is necessary, no expansion will be made during the year, except allowance for the normal growth in the number of children, he added. The principals unanimously agreed to give a day's pay a month for five months to the unemployment relief campaign fund.

LOCKOUT POSTPONED

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28 (AP) — A threatened lockout in the Swedish metal industries, involving about 80,000 men, which was to have taken effect Jan. 24, has now been postponed until Feb. 5.

A Man Flies for Twenty Years

Eddie Stinson Was Determined to Pilot Airplanes—And Then He Built Them

By VOLNEY D. HURD

HUNDREDS of pilots in the United States first felt the feel of wings under the guiding hand of "Eddie" Stinson. So-called "old time" pilots looking back into the dim and distant aviation days of 1917 and 1918 have felt themselves mere fledglings when they have thought of Eddie. Twenty straight years of consistent flying was his record. Twenty years without a single accident.

Strangely enough this veteran had to break down the opposition of his sister to take up flying but not from her fear of the air, for Katherine Stinson was flying before Eddie ever took the controls. Twice he saved the money for a course in flying and twice Katherine borrowed the money and banked it so he couldn't get it, but the third time he saved it he refused to lend and studied under the Wright Brothers.

Katherine was the most famous of early women fliers, but she felt that Edward was too awkward and would not be safe in the air. Yet after a few lessons, his instructors, Walter Brockings and Howard Reinhardt, told him he knew as much about flying as they did.

All American pilots gladly give him the title of "Dean of Us All." Born of the old school who stayed with a ship, no matter how it came down, Eddie never wore a parachute. He made sure his ship was well built and then flew it in a safe and intelligent manner.

When the United States went into the war aviation instructors were at a premium. Eddie immediately volunteered his services, but through the famous and often inconsistent medical rulings he was declared ineligible as a lieutenant at $150 a month. Then he was immediately hired by the Government at $400 a month as a civilian instructor to teach fledglings. He often laughed about this funny situation.

Any pilot who went through his hands never forgot him. He was humorous, patient, his touch was sure and he inspired them all with great confidence in themselves and flying.

* * *

After the war, with piloting having settled into a routine job, Eddie, as a far-seeing aviation man, saw the necessity of going beyond being a mere pilot. He started to work on airplane design. He worked out a really good practical plane, for he combined that American quality of extreme practicability with common-sense engineering. The first Stinson monoplane built was taken around the world by Brock and Schlee. Almost every distance and transatlantic flight for some time afterward was attempted with this design. It was a solid, rugged machine, designed by a practical pilot, who built such safety into his ships that he felt he could go without a parachute. At the same time, he was opposed to transatlantic flights. He considered them stunts, and when he saw the popularity of his ships for such use he forbade the sale of any of his products for this purpose.

* * *

An example of the inherent safety built into the Stinson ships was shown some years ago when the writer went up with Eddie in one of his four-passenger cabin biplanes. With two other war pilots we chased around the skies while Eddie put the ship through its paces. Then he let go of the controls, shut off the motor, turned around from the direction in which the ship was flying and faced backward, talking to us and giving the ship its own way.

Here was a severe test of inherent balance. Did the ship pitch and toss or slip off into a spin? No indeed! It calmly went ahead a few moments until its nose climbed a bit too high, then it settled down gracefully like a slowly moving, gently falling leaf, working its way down and giving one a sensation nothing so much as like slowly swinging to and fro in a hammock. Just above the treetops Eddie casually swung around, took hold of the controls, put on the motor and away we went. Showing off these paces of his new child he was as pleased as a youngster who has just constructed a toy which works the way he wanted it to. He had the delighted grin of a boy of 10.

* * *

In his airplane building Eddie Stinson typified what must be the logical path for pilots today when mere piloting in itself cannot be considered a great contribution to aviation. To the degree a pilot advances the engineering and design of airplanes, to that degree is his piloting noteworthy. The days of stunt flying as such are over. There is little advancement in the routine of straight flying. Flying to improve the art can be the only motive for the creative pilot.

All these things were foreseen and practiced by Eddie Stinson years ago. In the inspired instruction that he gave to his students and in the solid foundation of American aviation construction he brought forth in his first monoplane, predecessor to practically all present-day American ships, Eddie Stinson justified the high place he held in this new art which is tying the far corners of the earth together with the skeins of rapid travel and its resulting better understanding among men.

Providence Art Note

Modern Catalan Painting

The traveling exhibition of modern Catalan painting assembled by the College Art Association is now being shown at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence. In conjunction with this display, and as a supplement to it, is a special loan exhibition of Catalan primitives owned by Mr. John Nicholas Brown, native of Providence.

Modern Catalan painting presents as diversified and baffling a spectacle as modern French painting. All tendencies have scaled the Pyrenees and settled upon (or "upsettled") the routine of art life in the neighborhood of Barcelona. There was a tradition which may be upheld to a degree, a tradition of romantic literary painting. Sound craftsmanship has been an end worth seeking to many a Spaniard.

But today they have been "getting ideas" and we see them launched on the many eccentric ways of contemporary Paris. The shake-up cannot help being salutary. As erratic, as awkward, as blatant as some of the pictures appear, there are others which exhibit discernment, thoughtfulness, intelligent speculation as to fresh motives in picture making. Miro, a Catalan, has roused many a perturbed inquiry for his lawless ways, his infantilisms, his ingenious fantasy. Pruna, a sophisticated denizen of Montparnasse, is recalled for his sensitiveness and appealing vagaries

There are many styles varying from the stalwart, three-dimensional presentation of Cézanne's method to the deflated gossamery surface designs of impressionists. That artists may be shipwrecked on the reefs of modern theory is also evident. Harshness, insensitiveness recur often enough to make us realize that some painters have not assimilated the new ideas, the essentials of grace and harmony are wanting.

D. A.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly experienced service of 25 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are completed for position of the callers indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Applications for soloist and organist are desired from members of a branch church or The Mother Church; salary for each position $50 per month. Write C-S, Box 976.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 353 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State license. Mrs. ELIZABETH HOWARD, Manager; Miss KATHRYN HARMORE.

POSTAGE STAMPS

AUSTRALIAN, 1910 set complete, 10 variation, unused, 50c; ask for our latest price list. MOWER, 12 Geary, San Francisco, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

Jos Brown REALTORS 24 M. White
Medford, Ore. In the heart of the Rogue River Valley.
"This is a great country."

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STORE forward financial judgment should be developed for the sale of investment securities through distribution of an established conservative organization. DIXON, Woodruff, Conn.

DRESSES given for personal use for taking orders from fashion creations of cover, lingerie for women. Experience unnecessary. Write for particulars. Dept. 33-12, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Experienced woman desires position anywhere as governess or companion attendant; references; reasonable. E., 226 San Marcos Blvd.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST, baritone, experienced, desires position in Protestant church choir. A. G. JOHNSON, 253 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Fent house, furnished, 1 room, terrace, kitchen, bath; monthly. 106 West 55th. Phone Circle 7-4846. Miss FERGUSON.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 17 W. 98th St.—1 and 3-room apartments, tiled baths, kitchen, all improvements; reasonable. Riv. 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LARGE APARTMENT
NOW AT LOW RENTAL
7 rooms, all with fireplaces, 4 chambers, 2 baths, 12 closets; splendid view, sunshine all day; exclusive district, shopping facilities nearby; references required. W-97, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THREE 6-room apartments, renovated; one in Brookline, Mass., near Washington Square; two in Cleveland Circle section, reduced rental. Phone CENtre Newton 3853.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Exceptional opportunity to share modern, attractive apartment with lady; convenient to Christian Science church. Telephone Com. 3809.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-2309. BACHMAN, 175 Penimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS SERVICE

Constructive Service

The rendering of service must take precedence over the gathering of profits. We ask only that remuneration which is freely given by those for whom we have done satisfactory work.
AUDIT COMPILATION BOOKKEEPING
TAX REPORTS
SALES ANALYSIS AND PROMOTION
INVENTORY
All work strictly confidential and satisfaction guaranteed.
EDWARD E. WELLS
471 Third Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Hollis 5-6462

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HUDSON FULTON CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.
Specialists in Landscape Construction, Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc.
Estimates cheerfully given.
WILTON, CONN. Tel. Wilton 344

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION
Tel. Radcliff 0826 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A B C REGISTRY (AGENCY)
ADELE E. GUTMAN, Prop.
University 4-3616 Reliable Attendants N. Y. C.

QUEENSBORO PLACEMENT BUREAU gives courteous and intelligent service in supplying household help. Agency, 37-01 32nd St., Jackson Heights, L. I. Tel. S-7488.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

USED set of My Bookhouse for Children in good condition, price reasonable. Tel. Lex. 3261 or write W-98, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Unusual new and used furniture every room. Simmons Beautyrest mattresses, beds, studio, wing chairs, mirrors, chests, desks, occasional pieces. Open evenings. Free delivery. CLOSING & LIQUIDATION ROOMS, 913 Columbus Ave., N. Y. (104th-105th). 8th-9th Ave. L to door. Academy 2-5000.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 324 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Haircutting a specialty.

MISS BLAU, formerly conversation for Mme. Ch. permanent waving (10, 276 Hunting Ave., Baltimore. Phone Mulberry 3181.

MISS EVE
formerly of Pierre's
Specialist in All Lines of Beauty Culture
EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SERVICE
Tel. Wash. Hgts. 7-0778

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SUNNY SOUTH—Country estate one mile from town on beautiful lake. For home, convalescent, or invalid. Reasonable. Apply CLARA CLARK TAFT, Box 87, Kissimmee, Fla.

Providence Art Note

Modern Catalan Painting

The traveling exhibition of modern Catalan painting assembled by the College Art Association is now being shown at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence. In conjunction with this display, and as a supplement to it, is a special loan exhibition of Catalan primitives owned by Mr. John Nicholas Brown, native of Providence.

Modern Catalan painting presents as diversified and baffling a spectacle as modern French painting. All tendencies have scaled the Pyrenees and settled upon (or "upsettled") the routine of art life in the neighborhood of Barcelona. There was a tradition which may be upheld to a degree, a tradition of romantic literary painting. Sound craftsmanship has been an end worth seeking to many a Spaniard.

But today they have been "getting ideas" and we see them launched on the many eccentric ways of contemporary Paris. The shake-up cannot help being salutary. As erratic, as awkward, as blatant as some of the pictures appear, there are others which exhibit discernment, thoughtfulness, intelligent speculation as to fresh motives in picture making. Miro, a Catalan, has roused many a perturbed inquiry for his lawless ways, his infantilisms, his ingenious fantasy. Pruna, a sophisticated denizen of Montparnasse, is recalled for his sensitiveness and appealing vagaries

There are many styles varying from the stalwart, three-dimensional presentation of Cézanne's method to the deflated gossamery surface designs of impressionists. That artists may be shipwrecked on the reefs of modern theory is also evident. Harshness, insensitiveness recur often enough to make us realize that some painters have not assimilated the new ideas, the essentials of grace and harmony are wanting.

D. A.

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TAX REPORTS
SALES ANALYSIS AND PROMOTION
INVENTORY
All work strictly confidential and satisfaction guaranteed.
EDWARD E. WELLS
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Estimates cheerfully given.
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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION
Tel. Radcliff 0826 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

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CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

PHOTO FINISHING

Bring us your films for superior work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish desired.

Mail Orders Filled

FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK

139 MAIN STREET

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

NEW BRITAIN

Lamont-Hermann Co.
BUILDING MATERIAL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN - - NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
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H. J. KLOIBER — A. P. HIGHSTARDT

NEW HAVEN

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Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

Serving the public for 57 years

Our
January Sale
Now in Progress

Reductions in old Clothing, Furnishing and Boys' Departments are drastic, and we hope that you will come in to benefit from these offerings while our stocks are complete.

Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

80th Anniversary Sale
Starts at
9 O'clock Saturday,
January 30th

This great value-imparting event is our thank-you to our public for past patronage.

BULLARD'S
ELM AND ORANGE STREETS
Semi-Annual
Clearance
Sale
Many items from every department at drastic price reductions

SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
Exclusive Agents in New Haven for
Frigidaire and
Meter-Ice Plan
25c a day, with no down payments.
Fifth Floor

The Mechanics Bank
72 CHURCH STREET
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
870 Chapel St.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY SUCHER, Proprietor
850 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

Golden Rule Pure Foods and Household Necessities
Sold direct to consumer at wholesale prices. We will appreciate your giving our representative an interview
The Citizen's Wholesale Supply Co.
COLUMBUS, OHIO
Local Service Representative
F. B. STEPPICK, 103 First Ave., W. Haven, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

MARIONI'S ICE CREAM
PURE and DELICIOUS
100% LOCAL PRODUCT
TRY A QUART SUNDAY
WE DELIVER
3-7740 3-7741

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

BENEDICT & COE COAL
OFFICE 155 TEMPLE ST.
Please mention the Monitor when ordering your fuel
Phone 5-4116

MARY LYONS SHOPPE
Dresses and Millinery
Moderate Prices
88 ORANGE STREET 3-9036

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-0882

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

Fine Clothes for Fine Fellows
SUITS TO RENT
CLEANING AND PRESSING
PERKINS TAILORING CO.
Tel. 3-2290 111 HUNTINGTON STREET

NORWALK
(See Also Westport)

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IRVING B. STONE
A Friendly Store for Women and Children
Integrity—Good Taste
Phone 329
13 MAIN STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

M. JAMES TIERNEY
FOOTWEAR *and* HOSIERY
Slippers for Every Member of the Family
Tel. 713 66 WALL ST., NORWALK

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
98 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops
312 WEST AVENUE

GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
McCOLLUM Tire and Vulcanizing Shop
ROAD SERVICE
Phone 2389 801 West Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

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146 PROSPECT STREET

A REAL VALUE
All Wool Flannel Robe, 4.95
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The January Sale of White!

The Thrift Event of the New Year steps over into the last days of the old! Linens, Bedding, Towels, Every Linen Need at Lowest-Ever Prices!

C. O. MILLER CO.
Tel. 3-2171 BANK STREET

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

G. D. L. RAYMOND
MODERN
Plumbing and Heating
Tin and Sheet Iron Work
Telephone 3-1812 880 MAIN STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

Rochlin & Hoffman
104 NORTH STREET
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Fresh Fruit
Tel. 3-0094

LATHAM'S Inc.
Florists
Flowers or Plants Make Excellent Christmas Gifts
163 Bedford St., Stamford, Ct. Phone 4-3077
Phone 3-3346

THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

WATERBURY

Kenwood VIRGIN WOOL Blankets
The Height of Luxury in Wool Blankets
Pure Virgin Wool. Warmth without weight. Beautiful colors. Pure silk Bindings. Single Bed—Double Bed—Twin Bed Sizes.
SEE THEM—before you buy any other kind of blankets.
Sold exclusively in Waterbury by this store.
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

NOW SHOWING!
Spring Styles in
MILLINERY—DRESSES
SUGENHEIMERS
84 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Down come prices on Armstrong's Quaker Rugs
Colorful and Easy to Keep Clean
A 9-foot x 12-foot size, $6.39

"We serve to serve again"—
Wardens
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
183 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

Now's the time to re-furnish your home.
February Furniture Sale
HOWLAND-HUGHES

WESTPORT

Bon Ton Meat Market
Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices
10 MAIN STREET, Westport, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

THE
ELIZABETH SHOPPE
Scalp Specialists, Shampooing, Marcelling, Finger and Water Waving. Facials and Manicuring. Eugene Waving.
Cora Austin, Elizabeth Farley Calvert 3189

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.

February Sales
Now in Action!
Pewter and Silverware, Lamps and Glasswares, Pictures and Mirrors, China and Housefurnishings—All offer every opportunity to practical, genuine economy.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Cantilever Shoe *for Men & Women*
65 COLUMBIA STREET

HARVEY'S GARAGE
351-61 HUDSON AVE.
TYDOL—COLONIAL GAS
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

The Flowerdale Greenhouses
SPECIAL
Spring Flowers $1 a Box
WASHINGTON AND MAIN AVENUE
Telephone 3-9434

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Tel. 3-4800

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Furniture of Character
Gulistan Rugs
Glenwood and Stewart Stoves
BROADWAY AND MAIDEN LANE

BINGHAMTON

REMOVAL SALE
Cantilever—I. Miller Crawford Shoes for Men
at
NEW LOW PRICES
We move to our new location in a few weeks.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
87 CHENANGO STREET

February Bargains
Lowest Prices in Years on
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
FURNITURE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
IT IS WISE TO BUY NOW
at McLEAN'S

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot. $5.00 or $6.00.
BULL'S, 46 Court Street

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
84 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

Gulbran Radio Service
Free Inspection and Testing
DIAL 8-3774 or 4-3148

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service.
Dial 4-1113 20 HENRY STREET

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STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSING SHOP
Artistic Finger Waving by Male Operator
Hair Cutting, Marcel and Permanent Waving and Facials
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Rd. W., North End of Sta. Plaza.

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3810
The House or the Shop on Wheels

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
3 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 2341-2342
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
840 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

SHOES and HOSIERY
of the Better Kind
The Bronxville Shoe Shop
S. G. NIELSEN 78 Pondfield Road

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleansing and Pressing
40 Palmer Avenue Phone 4070-4071

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 3338
146 Parkway Road

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry, Provisions Sea Food
Bronx. 0153 32½ Pondfield Road

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1072—2426—3129

BUFFALO

We are the home of Matrix Shoes
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
Choice of complete stock.
$7.95
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
240 DELAWARE AVE.

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
O'Donnell-Motor Sales
1000-1010 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
Telephone for Sale Prices Jan. and Feb.
150-151 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Lonesome Hollow Anthracite

the "high test" hard coal from the famous fields of Scranton
99.77% Slate Free 10.5% to 26.1% Less Ash
24c to 64.1c
More Heat Value per Ton
Everyone knows the extra power in High Test Gasoline. There are many brands on the market. But there is only one "HIGH TEST" Coal . . . LONESOME HOLLOW. The better gas costs more; this better coal costs the same. To you who pay the coal bills, this announcement means much.
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
Marion Street at Elmwood
Phone: Delaware 3300

ELMIRA

Where Fashions in Good Taste Are Not Expensive
The Gorton Coy.
Where Water St. Meets Main

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

ITHACA

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Lang's Palace Garage
125 East Green Street

FLOWERS
THE BOOL FLORAL CO.
Incorporated
EVERYTHING IN FLOWERS
215 EAST STATE STREET Phone 2758

Enna Jettick Shoes
$5 and $6
"You need no longer be told you have expensive feet," for we have sizes 1 to 12. AAAAA to EEE.
ROTHSCHILD'S
ECONOMY BASEMENT

INLET VALLEY FARM
Choice Guernsey Milk
Clarified and Pasteurized
Better tasting because it's clarified
The Only Clarified Milk in Ithaca

LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats
218 WEST STATE STREET Phone 9395

Stromberg-Carlson Radio
Majestic Radio
Electric Refrigerators
GEORGE B. NORRIS
306 NORTH TIOGA ST. Phone 9316

INSURANCE
in the Best Companies
Fire, Auto, and All Other Forms
I. E. DENNIS
324 EAST STATE STREET

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MONARCH *Food Products*
WERNER'S MARKET
3836 DELAWARE AVE. Riverside 3564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting *Marcelling*
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave.
RI 2111

Kenmore Coal and Ice Co.
MOVING
16 Lincoln Blvd. RI. 1920

Patronize *Your* Community
Enjoy Good Milk and Better Service by Phoning Your Order to
JOHNSON'S INDEPENDENT DAIRY
208 MAYVILLE AVENUE Del. 7827

LARCHMONT

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CANDIES
Assorted Chocolates and Bon Bons
Cream Caramels—all kinds.
Made in our own kitchen
60c the pound—mail orders filled
J. H. BENNETT, 23 Vanderburgh Avenue
Tel. Larchmont 1788

Long Island

ELMHURST

H. C. DREWES
DEALER IN
Hardware—Devoe Paint Products
Household Necessities
91-14 CORONA AVE. Newtown 8-0660
Our Prices Are Low but the Quality of Our Merchandise Is High
BLUMS
Dresses—Coats—Millinery
41-39 51st Place, ELMHURST BRIDGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

GEORGE BAUER
PICTURE FRAMES
and Picture Framing
1044 BEACH 32ND STS (Grove St.)
4 Doors from Post Office
Tel. Far Rockaway 5078

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

VOGUE BOOTERY
SHOES FOR THE FAMILY
Agency for VOGUE NATURE FORM SHOES for Children
and ARCH REST for Women
CENTRAL AVENUE, opp. Central Theatre
Phone Cedarhurst 2021

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1230 8 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
UPHOLSTERER and DECORATOR
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers, Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order.

FLORAL PARK—Queens Village

Bittner's "Fair-Deal" Market
PRIME MEATS
GROCERIES
FISH, POULTRY and PROVISIONS
213-23 HEMPSTEAD AVENUE
Tel. Hollis 4670

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The New Printed
SPRING FROCKS
are a treat to behold
$9.75 and up
THE boulevard shop
220 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS OPP. Y. M. C. A.

Independence 3-2813
Kings Court Restaurant
CHARNLEY L. MURRAY, Prop.
154-15 Northern Blvd. 154-11 Roosevelt Ave.
at 114th Street, FLUSHING, N. Y.
Daily Dinner 1.00, Luncheon .65 cents
Sunday Dinner 1.25
a la carte
Dinner dances, banquets, card parties or receptions may be arranged.

SCHULZE'S BAKERY
Well known for delicious Coffee Cake, Danish Pastries and Cheese Cake. All kinds of Cookies and Pies, Birthday and Wedding Cakes made to order. All baking done with butter, no lard used.
Phone Ind. 3-2102 41-11 170th Street
Opposite Murray Hill Station

DR. POSNER'S
SHOES FOR CHILDREN
Fitted by X-Ray
Sally Shoppe Helprin's
103 Amity St., Flushing Fh. Flus. 9-7477

Berkshire Tea Room
149-24 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
All Home Cooking
BREAKFASTS 25c-50c
LUNCHEON 50c
DINNER—Weekdays 75c, Sundays 1.00
Phone Flushing 9-10252

Phone Independence 3-0979
The UNITY PRESS
"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"
3514 LEAVITT STREET

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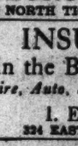
Upholstery—Gifts
Slip Covers—Draperies
Phone Ind. 3-4846 161-15 Northern Blvd.



Gambo's Pet Shop
132-06 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-2502

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Winter Moth
(Cheimatobia brumata)

Question: Can you tell us something about the British "winter moth"?—H. I. B., Newburgh, N. Y.

Answer: The winter moth is a member of the superfamily *Geometrida*, a group of moths whose caterpillars have a peculiar style of locomotion, gaining for them the name of "earth-measures," "loopers," or "inchworms." Each step or loop is made by bringing the hind end of the body forward as far as the front feet, the body in the middle bending out of the way. This style of walking is necessary since these caterpillars are minus the front three of the four pairs of prop-legs which are normally situated in the middle of the body.

The group contains a great many of our common garden pests such as the cankerworms, grape-feeding larvæ, raspberry geometer, yellowish green gooseberry and currant geometer, and the snow-white eugonia, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of elms, lindens, and apple trees.

The winter moth is destructive among the fruit trees, destroying the young leaf shoots and blossom buds as they appear in very early spring. The females of this insect are wingless, or possess only rudimentary wings. The male is dusky brown mottled with darker splotches, the hind pair of wings being a much lighter brown.

Question: What are "doodle bugs"? There are said to be many in Tennessee. Children used to find them under the floor in dry, dusty places.—L. J. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Answer: "Doodle bug" is a local name applied in the middle West and southern states to the ant-lion. This insect, having four large wings and clubbed antennæ, appears to be similar in form to a dragon fly.

It is to the larval stage, however, that the name applies. It was probably given this insect because of its feeding habits. The ant-lion after hatching from the egg digs a pit about one or two inches in diameter in loose sand, concealing its rotund and much warted body in the bottom, leaving only the long, sicklelike jaws projecting.

Insects of all description and foraging ants in particular, venturing over the edges, find a welcome awaiting them. Should the ant try to escape, a miniature avalanche is caused by a motion of the head of the ant-lion.

These insects may be observed at leisure if brought home and given a dish of sand to live in. When ready to change into the adult insect they fashion a cocoon and sand mixed with a secretion, and go into a quiescent stage.

Did You Know That—

The first "fleet" to go through the Panama Canal was a group of Norwegian whaling vessels?

The oldest chain store now operating is probably the Hudson's Bay Company, which was founded in 1670?

Philanthropy has been ranked eighth among the 10 great "industries" of the United States?

Three new strawberries are now being introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture?

The Swiss Army has 31 generals?

There are 8,000,000 pecan trees in Texas?

The number of telephones in Africa is estimated at 219,362?

In Lighter Vein

Churchill's Reply

Once at a big election meeting in Leicester, which he was addressing, a heckler, unable to see Mr. Churchill over the heads of the crowd, shouted, "Get a chair, so that we can have a look at you!"

Mr. Churchill immediately seized the opportunity. He mounted a chair and replied: "I gladly obey your order, and I hope I may take it as a forecast of your future decision to provide me with a seat." — *Wall Street Journal.*

The Very Girl for Them!

Mistress: "We always have dinner late. Have you been accustomed to that?"

New Cook: "Oh, yes, ma'am. It's my biggest fault."

The Farmer's Resolution

A countryman who watched his crops sell for almost nothing on the Harrodsburg market recently turned to the bystanders and remarked: "What's the use of raising crops? I'm never again going to say 'Git up' to a mule unless he's a-settin' in my lap."—*Harrodsburg Herald.*

1931 Similes

Flat as a bedroom slipper.

Contented as a movie actor in a hall of mirrors.

Efficient as the man who never dropped the top of a toothpaste tube.—*From Frank Wilstach's "Best Similes of 1931."*

The Well-Known Minute

"Aren't you nearly ready, dear?"

"I wish you wouldn't ask me that any more, Henry. I've been telling you for the last hour that I'll be ready in a minute."

Passing Show

Hostess (to distinguished pianist): "Oh, I'm so glad you have come. Pray lose no time in beginning to play. My friends are so painfully silent—but as soon as they hear your first notes they will begin to talk, and will be in full conversation by the time you finish your first solo."

A Quotation for Today

A BIG, unselfish purpose is the only thing which makes life worth living.—A. CONAN DOYLE

What They Say

The Wrong Fork

"Criticism is a bad road to travel toward friendship."—*Sir Harry Armstrong.*

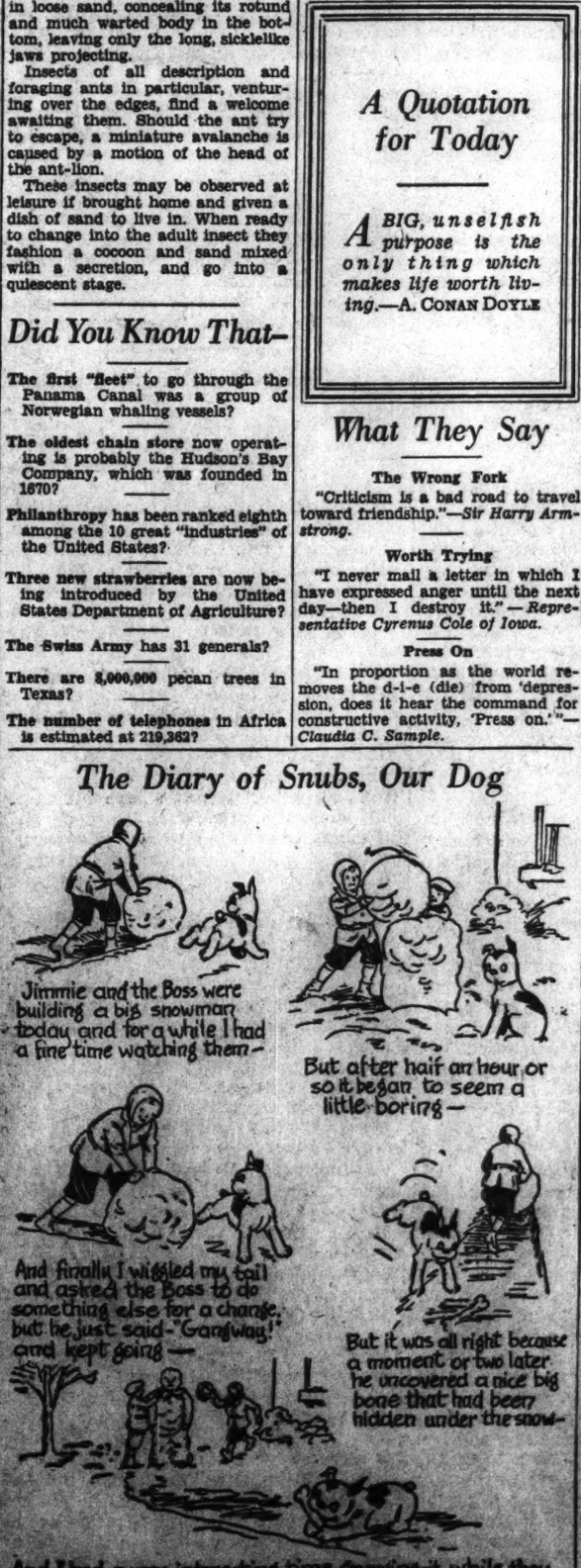
Worth Trying

"I never mail a letter in which I have expressed anger until the next day—then I destroy it."—*Representative Cyrenus Cole of Iowa.*

Press On

"In proportion as the world removes the d-i-e (die) from 'depression, does it hear the command for constructive activity, 'Press on.'"—*Claudia C. Sample.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Jimmie and the Boss were building a big snowman today and for a while I had a fine time watching them—
But after half an hour or so it began to seem a little boring—
And finally I wiggled my tail and asked the Boss to do something else for a change, but he just said-"Gangway!" and kept going—
But it was all right because a moment or two later he uncovered a nice big bone that had been hidden under the snow—
And I had a very interesting time gnawing it while they finished their ol' snowman—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Welcome

"PEPPER," despite his name, was a dog of classic descent, who had always known tender and affectionate care. A shaggy mongrel came to stay in the home of Pepper's mistress. At first muddy feet pattered over the spotless floors and valuable carpets, and frequent scoldings resulted in a woebegone puppy.

Unwillingness to hurt Pepper's feelings had prevented a meeting between the two dogs. The mongrel had been taken in from a sense of pity and duty, rather than of joy, and the homeless creature did seem out of place in the exquisite home. Out of the hopelessness, however, came an idea to Pepper's mistress. Why not consult the dog direct? He had always understood before; why not now, when the problem concerned one of his four-footed brethren?

"Pepper, Pepper!" she called, and in he raced, his upper lip positively curled up in laughter. He stood perfectly still in the middle of the floor when he saw the mongrel.

"Pepper, I want you to be very kind to this little dog. Come along and make friends."

Pepper continued, for an instant, standing. Then he pranced across to the mongrel and between mistress and dogs passed an understanding such as only true animal lovers can experience.

Wagging his tail Pepper literally dragged the mongrel to his own basket. Some sniffing took place and in flopped the mongrel—content. Pleased at this, Pepper then proceeded to oust him from the basket, and raced with him to the hall, where stood a bowl of food and water. With a gesture of welcome which would be hard to equal, Pepper stayed quietly to one side while the quaint mongrel took his fill. Then, without a hint or word from anyone, Pepper escorted his newfound friend to the garden. Then, to one looking out from the window, was the most touching thing of all seen.

Pepper had his own particular "mountain" in the garden—a vantage point, where he could sit alone for hours at a time, watching the happenings of the world beyond the gate.

With a befitting solemnity he marched up to the top, with the mongrel following. As though he sensed the essence of this devotion, the mongrel wagged his tail slowly, and the two dogs sat, side by side, perched on the top, making an unsurpassed silhouette to the watcher at the window.

The mongrel had, of course, come to stay.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

And (Mrs. E. R. S., who asks if it is proper, in formal public reading, to sound the conjunction in "Life, Truth, and Love" as *'nd* or merely *'n'*) — In informal conversation this word is generally slighted; but in formal public reading, where the most careful and distinct enunciation is necessary if the message is properly conveyed to the listeners in the last row, every word might well be given its full value.

It would seem better to take it a bit slower and sound the full *and*, rather than to have the first example sound as "Life, Truth, *'n' d'Love*" or "Life, *Truth'n'* Love."

"Fill out" or **"fill in" an application blank** (Miss M. B. M.)—In discriminating usage, the preference is undoubtedly for "*fill out* this application blank," and "*fill in* the missing names in the story." This is based on Webster's definition of "fill out" as "to make complete," and of "fill in" as "to insert; to make complete by supplying omissions."

In an application blank there are no omissions, but in answering the questions the applicant completes or fills out the blank. In many stories certain figures are unknown at the time of writing, and blank spaces are left for them; and these are later filled in.

"Man's extremity is God's opportunity" (W. E. V. P.)—According to Hoyt, this quotation is traceable to John Flavel's "Faithful and Ancient Account of Some Late and Wonderful Sea Deliverances" (published before 1691). It also was incorporated in the remarks of John Hamilton (Lord Belhaven), in the Scottish Parliament, Nov. 2, 1706.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Boston Herald: Listening to Pa after his study of post-Christmas finances, you'd sort of wonder who ever had the absurd idea of putting the words, bill and coo, together.

Humorist: A correspondent asks the correct way to fold an umbrella. It is scarcely necessary to add that this correspondent does not live in England.

Passing Show: Practical jokes are all right, provided you do them intelligently, says a writer. Yes, but you can't always find a smaller man.

Ohio State Journal: Whenever the younger generation comes around airing its superior knowledge the quickest way to squelch it is to ask, "By the way, what's a whiffletree?"

Nashville Banner: A Houston inventor claims to have devised an instrument much like the saxophone except that it plays water. That's not the important question. How does it listen?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Rum and Revenue

PROF. E. R. A. SELIGMAN, widely regarded as the foremost American authority on taxation, is quoted as saying that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the restoration of taxes on liquor would yield—to the nation and the states—no less than $1,500,000,000 annually.

Either the professor has been misquoted or he puts a singularly high estimate upon the drinking capacity of the American people. Authorities vary as to the total drink bill prior to prohibition. Prof. Hermann Feldman, the most objective student of liquor statistics, estimated it at $1,600,000,000. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment estimates it at $1,817,000,000. In either case, the tax is included in the amount. To get Professor Seligman's $1,500,000,000 in revenue, it is obvious that Americans would have to drink much more than in pre-prohibition days. If that amount be allotted for tax, the cost of manufacture and distribution, based on 1918 consumption, would be $300,000,000 or less—obviously a ridiculously inadequate estimate.

In 1918, the revenue of the Federal Government was about $445,000,000. In order to attain Professor Seligman's estimate, Americans would have to drink fully three times as much as in that year. And we are told that not even with the repeal of the amendment can the saloon ever come back!

With less reputation as a scientific tax expert, but still with standing as a prominent Representative in Congress, Mr. Fred A. Britten comes with his contribution to this discussion. Famous as a "big navy" leader, distressed lest the check which economy has applied to navy building should become permanent, Mr. Britten undertakes to show how "120 ships costing $616,000,000 could be constructed without taking a penny out of the national treasury." He would do it by legalizing 4 per cent beer and putting a tax on it. This, according to newspaper reports of his speech, "would care for all new ship construction and leave a surplus in the Treasury of $250,000,000 the first year and $400,000,000 or more each year thereafter."

In the name of Gambrinus, how much beer does the man think the American people are able to drink? The total revenue from taxes on beer and ale in 1918 at wartime rates was $126,285,587. For four years prior to and including that year the total revenues from this source amounted to $446,000,000. The distinguished statesman is figuring apparently on a revenue more than three times the average for the last years of license. And yet we are told that the advocacy of 4 per cent beer is merely a plea for a return to temperance!

Truth does not reside in the wet figures. But after all, the vital thing is not how much revenue might be derived from the legalized sale of intoxicants, but rather who pays that revenue. It will not be the rich brewers and distillers. Such revenue is obtained at the expense of the people's sobriety, good morals, happiness, self-respect. It is drawn from the sorrow of wives and the destitution of children. It is accursed by every association, and the United States has no need, nor any desire, to base its finances upon so ignoble a foundation.

Mrs. Robot Keeps House

MRS. A. CITIZEN awoke late this morning and began her day's work in a hurry. Her first thought was to get breakfast quickly, so Mr. Citizen could reach the office on time. The grapefruit which she seeded with a special type of knife last night enabled her to let him "get started" almost immediately. Just then Mrs. Robot paid an early call and volunteered to assist with the work.

Mrs. Robot heated water, instantly for the cereal. She prepared toast right at the table, thus enabling Mr. and Mrs. Citizen to eat together. Soon she had the bacon ready, with hardly a half-minute of help from the housewife. The breakfast over, Mrs. Robot slipped an oblong enamel dish pan into the sink, turned on boiling water and had the newly cleaned dishes drying almost before the hurrying business man could back his automobile out the driveway. Before leaving the kitchen, Mrs. Citizen selected a lunch menu from the card index of recipes. Vegetables and fruits, perfectly preserved by an automatic refrigerator, were placed in a fireless cooker which required no further attention before lunch. She fixed, also, an assortment of icebox cookies for dessert when needed.

Seeing that a busy day was ahead, Mrs. Robot decided to stay a while. In every room the two were accompanied by a mild whir of industry. Mrs. Robot swept the rugs, polished the floors and enabled Mrs. Citizen to do the family laundry without either one getting her hands wet. A compact, wheel-shaped drying device in the steam-heated laundry room was large enough to hold all the clothes. Long before noon the housework had been finished.

Then, as Mrs. Citizen selected a magazine from the morning mail, she told Mrs. Robot what a pleasure it had been to have her call, even so early.

"I'm glad to hear you say that," said Mrs. Robot, smiling. "My husband has caused so much unemployment that I thought you might not welcome me."

"However that may be, you have not caused me unemployment," replied Mrs. Citizen. "Your help eliminates drudgery, gives me time for many tasks besides housework and enables me to enjoy all of them. Please call again."

Mr. Baker and the League

MR. NEWTON D. BAKER is too astute an observer of politics to believe for a moment that any individual, whether he be a nominee or a party manager, can fix definitely and irretrievably the issue of a presidential campaign. Departing for Mexico on a vacation, the distinguished Ohioan gave out a formal interview which many politicians of his own party, as well as of the opposition, regard as indicative of his willingness to become the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Political gossip has had it that his pronounced devotion to the League of Nations, and American participation therein, had made him unavailable as a nominee. He himself declares that, reserving his right to his individual opinion as a private citizen, he does not think the League can be an issue of the pending contest. He would oppose the incorporation of a plank urging American participation in the League, and he would not himself contribute to putting the nation in such a position "until there is an informed and convinced majority sentiment in favor of that action by the United States." In brief, while personally sympathetic with the League, and believing that ultimately the United States will become a member of it, he rejects in toto the idea that it should be a matter of major discussion in the pending campaign, or that he himself would lead in agitation to accomplish that end.

Political history, however, does not afford many instances of the ability of a candidate to select the ground on which he shall fight. Perhaps the most notable instance of this was the endeavor of William Jennings Bryan to make of "imperialism" the paramount issue in 1900. Nobody talked imperialism during the campaign, and Mr. Bryan was beaten on the silver issue of four years before. There is little doubt that four years ago Governor Smith would have been glad to have had the prohibition issue eliminated from the contest, but it was pinned upon him by his own record and public utterances, and became the major indictment on which he was rejected.

Mr. Baker's personal strength is such, his standing and his political record so high and so appealing, that it is possible he may be able to keep the campaign, so far as his own party is concerned, within the limits of his determination, but how is he going to prevent Republicans from harping upon the fact that he has long been one of the three or four most active proponents of participation in the League? This might not hurt him. There are those who think that League sentiment is steadily growing in the United States. Indeed, there will be a great many who think that this distinguished Ohio statesman would suffer more by being presented as the candidate of the Smith-Raskob-Shouse forces in the Democratic Party than he would by an honest presentation of his views on any matter of national controversy.

Freeing Credit Is Not Inflation

THE speech of Undersecretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills at New York should allay any fears that President Hoover's reconstruction program and the activities of the Federal Reserve System spell the beginning of inflation. Nothing of the sort, of course, is in contemplation. What is being attempted by both agencies is, as Mr. Mills well said, the freeing of credit, not its expansion.

Money has been steadily withdrawn from circulation since 1929. Mr. Mills did not give precise figures, but a survey by the American Bankers' Association Journal shows that up to September 30 of last year the shrinkage of credit, mainly bank loans, used by American business for its working capital had been $12,624,000,000, a drop of no less than 36 per cent. And this is only part of the story. Bank loans for other purposes have been similarly cut, while the public has also done its share in credit contraction by withholding its own money from investment and taking about $1,000,000,000 out of circulation and burying it in domestic hideaways.

Such an extreme deflation, as Mr. Mills said, feeds upon itself. It may be likened to a snowball rolling down hill. Individual banks not only reduce their loans, but sell bond holdings in order to strengthen their cash position. This spells a decline in the market value of the sold securities. Other banks then are frightened into selling their bonds and curbing their lending operations. The process has gathered such a momentum that in the week ended January 20 the reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System, which represents about two-thirds of the resources of all American banks, showed a decline in loans and investments since the end of September of $2,020,000,000, though the decline for the whole year prior to January 20 was only $2,500,000,000.

In an attempt to arrest deflation, the President last fall announced a program of reconstruction which Congress, fully aware of the facts, is loyally translating into law. But when the Federal Reserve System, also bent on coöperation, made tentative moves in the direction of lowering interest charges for money lent to the banks, these were broadcast sensationally as "the beginning of inflation." The fact is, as a recent issue of the bulletin of the National City Bank of New York states, inflation is a psychological impossibility at the present time. For, whatever the Administration or the Federal Reserve System does, in the final analysis the remedy lies with the banks and the public. The Federal Reserve System, which has no direct relations with the public, can only make money more easily available to the banks in the form of low interest charges. But if the banks are hesitant about lending money to the public, they will not take advantage of Federal Reserve offers, especially when, as in the case of the great metropolitan banks, they have plenty of funds to spare without borrowing. And if the public does not want to borrow, as at present, the banks in turn are helpless.

Mr. Mills was forthright in his call upon the banks to do their part in this great work of restoring public confidence. With telling effect he quoted from "Lombard Street," Walter Bagehot's great description of the banking function: "You must employ [your money] for the public benefit in order that the public may know that you have it." Banks, said the Undersecretary, should radiate strength and confidence. This can be done only by going out into the highways and byways and encouraging the use of unused credit, the resources which, in the Federal Reserve System alone, as Senator A. H. Vandenberg, quoting Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, has said, amount to $35,000,000,000. Then, with confidence restored at the top, the public will gradually recover confidence, and economic activity will revive on a sure and sound basis.

Yellow vs. Yellow

RECENTLY some sections of the American press have made vigorous objection to one of the more lurid and gory "newspaper" films. At its meeting in Minneapolis, the professional journalistic fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, adopted a resolution denouncing this production as "a distorted picture of newspaper men and a misrepresentation of newspaper practice." Many editorial comments have taken the same line.

The Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., has felt it necessary to issue a defense of the film. It is partly made up of quotations from editorials more or less condoning the picture on the ground either that it is not a wholly unfaithful portrait of tabloidism or that it is no yellower than yellow journalism.

Of course, the section of the press which makes money selling sensation is not in any position to chide the film producers for doing the same thing. The circular of the producers effectively makes this point under the heading "Tit for Tat":

> When something in motion picture circles of an unusual nature happens or some film or films appear offensive, they are sometimes played up, and perhaps not always without misrepresentation, in news dispatches, headlines, cartoons and editorials. Some newspaper films may do the same.

But is tit for tat a defense? It would be well for the press and the films to be fair to each other. It would be better if each were fairer to the public. The pot's calling the kettle black does not put a polish on either. One misrepresentation does not justify another or the yellow film makers as against the yellow journalists. And nothing justifies the misrepresentation of American life which both inflict on the public.

The Listener Has His Say

THE professor was sent to school again and the listener not only answered the radio speaker, but criticized his talks, when representatives of a thousand groups of listeners from all parts of Great Britain were brought together by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The representatives had opportunity to meet the radio speakers of the educational talks and to point out to them their failures and successes.

The occasion might have been an embarrassing one for at least one section of the gathering. A number of well-known writers, statesmen, economists and university professors are accustomed to lay down the law, not to have it laid down to them. But it can be said that they listened with exemplary patience to criticisms of the manner in which they treated their respective subjects on the radio. Lack of enthusiasm, coldness of expression; use of technical terms instead of easy explanation; trying to get too much into the talks, and oblivion of the people to whom they were speaking, were some of the criticisms. The observations were, however, spiced with praise.

Future programs are likely to benefit from the exchange of ideas, for forthcoming speakers had a chance to explain the courses they hoped to deliver and to receive suggestions before completing preparations.

Among the experts who went back to school were Prof. Henry Clay, Sir William Beveridge, Sir Arthur Salter and Prof. Delisle Burns. Each of them, although internationally famous, was content to receive instruction from the man in the street on the subject of the man in the street's education.

The British Broadcasting Corporation is to be congratulated on initiating this new form of collaboration. It is to be hoped that the example will be widely followed, for if it be true that pupils have much to learn from their instructors, they have also not a little to teach.

Editorial Notes

The announcement of Deputy Superintendent Goode of the Boston Police Department that there are 1000 fewer taxicabs operating in Boston than a year ago will certainly come as a surprise to the many Bostonians who are trying to dodge them.

"World" is a word constantly growing in use—world court, world bank, world trade conferences, world disarmament, world peace—and made possible only through better world understanding.

Roads have often been made impassable by snow; but up in Canada, strange as it may seem, they have been made impassable by lack of snow—according to the dogsled drivers.

The wolf at the door may mean opportunity. Isn't there usually a bounty on the animal?

The Background of Disarmament

By DAVID W. WAINHOUSE

I—Lessons From the Past

TEN years have elapsed since the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy participated in Washington in a conference on the limitation of armaments. The object then was to put an end to the competitive building of warships which was in process and which was so distressingly reminiscent of the race that took place between Germany and Great Britain preceding the war of 1914. The agreement that emerged from the Washington Conference was an overwhelming success. Competition in the construction of capital ships was arrested and a limit placed on their size. The agreement involved the scrapping by the five nations of 40 per cent of their capital ship strength, built and building—seventy ships altogether. And since the Washington Conference, not a battleship has been laid down by any nation.

The Washington Conference was a great adventure. There the most powerful nations voluntarily agreed for the first time to limit their naval armaments. In addition, the essence of the understanding reached between Great Britain and the United States meant the peaceful passing of British naval dominance, and the admission of the United States to a position of naval equality. This in itself was far-reaching, for, from the Spanish Armada to the Washington Conference, every challenge to British naval supremacy had been answered with a war.

* * *

But not all classes of ships were limited by the Washington Conference. It failed to limit the number of what is known as auxiliaries—such as cruisers, destroyers and submarines. It was inevitable, therefore, that competition so rife in the capital ship class should have shifted to the smaller ships—especially the 10,000-ton, eight-inch-gun cruiser—immediately after the ratification of the Washington Naval Treaty.

So in 1927, President Coolidge summoned a conference to put an end to the rivalry in those very types which the Washington Conference left unlimited. At Geneva, where in 1927 three of the five invited powers met, the task of the United States, Great Britain and Japan was to apply the fundamentals of limitation laid down by the Washington Conference to cruisers, destroyers and submarines. They were unsuccessful.

The United States set the British and American tonnage levels at a figure from 250,000 to 300,000 tons in cruisers, each to have a right to build the type of vessel best suited to meet its needs. With naval bases few and far between, the United States preferred cruisers of 10,000 tons carrying eight-inch guns, Great Britain, on the other hand, with naval bases dotted all over the seven seas, preferred a small ship mounting a six-inch gun as best suited for the protection of its far-flung trade routes. It asked for a minimum of seventy such ships, proposing at the same time that the cruiser category be divided into two classes—eight-inch-gun ships limited as to number, and six-inch-gun ships limited as to size. This, in general, was the issue on which the Geneva Conference foundered. The strained relations between the United States and Great Britain became further intensified.

This in general was the situation when there came into office the Labor Government in Great Britain and the Hoover Administration in the United States. A renewed and determined effort was made by both Governments to settle the cruiser controversy. Negotiations began in June, 1929, and by the time the British Prime Minister sailed for the United States in the latter part of September, the major difficulties over the cruiser question had been solved and the groundwork for the naval conference of the five leading naval powers laid.

What, then, was that solution?

* * *

The kernel of it was the concession to Great Britain of superiority in six-inch-gun cruisers and to the United States of superiority in eight-inch-gun cruisers. On the eve of the London Conference, only 30,000 tons, or rather what guns these ships would mount, stood between the United States and Great Britain. This was not a matter of vital importance to two nations obviously bent on an agreement. The more important and vital problem was to fit the Japanese, French and Italian programs into the Anglo-American formula.

While the London Conference succeeded in fitting the Japanese program into the Anglo-American arrangement, it failed on two counts: first, to solve the Franco-Italian parity controversy, and second, to satisfy the auxiliary British dogma of the two-power standard in Europe. The British insisted on a proviso which would permit them to build in case a rivalry between France and Italy threatened the two-power standard.

This gave birth to Article 21—the famous "escalator" clause—which made the London Naval Treaty, to use the language of the lawyers, an instrument of "imperfect obligation." So long as France and Italy remain outside of the agreement, just so long must the final figures arrived at in London remain in suspense. If Great Britain decides to build, the United States, to retain parity with Great Britain, will also have to build; and Japan, to retain the ratio of her fleet with that of the United States, will likewise have to build. In this respect the Franco-Italian naval problem resembles a pebble thrown into a pool—the disturbance spreads in an expanding circle and encompasses all the great naval powers.

* * *

The last decade has been a period of exploration, and many important lessons have emerged from the adventures of the Washington and London Conferences. At Washington, Mr. Hughes reduced the problem of naval armaments to little more than a simultaneous quadratic. He attempted to free disarmament entirely of political considerations. But armaments are dictated by national policies, and if armaments were to be reduced, national policies had to be reconditioned.

The problem of security for the three great powers in the Pacific—that old League problem—came to the fore. The United States purchased security in the Pacific by breaking the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Japan, before assenting to the 5:5:3 ratio, obtained a kind of security pact in the nonfortification agreement which obliged the signatories to maintain the status quo with regard to fortifications and naval bases specified in the treaty.

The Japanese fear of an Anglo-American combination operating from Singapore, in the absence of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, was resolved by the Four Power treaty, which provides that the signatories agree to respect one another's rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions, and "communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation."

The solution of these important political problems made the Washington Conference a success. No agreement on capital ship strength with Japan would have been possible had not the arithmetical approach been supplanted by the political approach. The London Conference complemented the work begun ten years earlier. The bases which made possible an agreement on cruisers, destroyers and submarines at London in 1930 were laid at Washington in 1921. If the limitation in the London Treaty is obtruded by the shadow of the Franco-Italian quarrel, it is because political controversies have not yet been resolved.

* * *

The history of disarmament in the last decade points the way to the future. The naval limitation treaties were made possible only because they were founded on political agreements. If success is to attend future efforts in disarmament, much of it will be due to the reconditioning of national policies by political agreements.

Notes From Angora

New Block In Cubist Style — THE most noticeable change in Angora during the last year has been along an avenue extending from the equestrian statue of President Kemal to the post office and the agricultural bank. A block of modern cubist style concrete stores and shops has been erected. At one end is a modern restaurant, where "Karpitch," famous in Turkey since the white Russian exodus, now holds forth. Patrons of this shop are mostly to be found among Germans and Hungarians who are numerous in Angora and who play a large part in the construction work of the city.

From the roof of a building on an opposite corner an immense loudspeaker, at noon and eventide, drowns with a program of Turkish music and current events of Europe and America, the voice of a muezzin coming from a near-by minaret. On this side of the street are a hairdressing establishment, a reading room with newspapers and magazines in several languages, well patronized until late into the night, and a Hungarian restaurant loud with gypsy dance music, while outside the air is dinned with the sharp notes of taxis and the muffled throaty noise of autobus horns.

* * *

Welfare Work And the Crisis — Because of the economic crises in both the United States and Turkey, the Hayir Islerine Yardim Cemiyeti—Turkish Welfare Society—and the American Friends of Turkey, which has opened playgrounds in Angora, Smyrna and Cæsarea, have agreed to discontinue for the coming year operations on expensive projects, but will continue their activities in connection with the opening of a day nursery for working women of the capital, coöperation with the Ministry of Justice in prison reform work, the opening of juvenile courts and trade schools, and the translation of certain books from English to Turkish. The translation work is now proceeding at the rate of a book a month and is jointly controlled by the Maarif Cemiyeti—General Educational Society of Turkey—and the American group.

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President Kemal's Home — The new home of President Kemal at Çan Kaya, pronounced Chan Kiyah, replacing the wholly inadequate old building as Turkey's executive mansion, is expected to be finished and be ready for a house-warming reception when the Assembly reconvenes in March after a two months' recess.

Those who prefer ornate architecture will be disappointed in the severe cubist style of the mansion, with its cold gray concrete walls spreading widely on the hill's crest, but will find the interior commodious and beautifully paneled in dark woods. The library is paneled in walnut, a favorite wood in Turkey both for interior decoration and furniture. Solid cherry forms the paneling in one of the capacious salons, and while not as expensive as rosewood so lavishly used in palaces on the Bosporus under the Sultanate, gives the same atmosphere of richness and warmth. Altogether the new mansion is simple and inextravagant. It is particularly pleasing to the people in that it is constructed almost entirely of Turkish material. Furthermore, much of its new furniture will be manufactured in an Angora furniture factory from Turkish woods.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Prohibition Referendum

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As there is considerable discussion in the newspapers on the subject of a national referendum regarding the prohibition laws, let us consider what is to be gained by it.

If a majority of our voters are shown to favor the laws as they now stand, what will have been accomplished? Will this result quiet the agitation of this subject? Did it quiet the agitation when Mr. Hoover, the dry, was overwhelmingly elected over Mr. Smith, the wet? No. All sorts of alibis were at once advanced by the wets, as they always are when there is a wet defeat.

On the other hand, suppose the wets should win in this proposed referendum, what effect would it have? The laws will all remain the same until changed by repeal of the amendment or by acts of Congress and acts of legislatures. All of the federal and state officials are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and the result of the referendum would have no power to abrogate their oath.

The Eighteenth Amendment was adopted lawfully by means of the slow and dignified process provided by our Constitution for the enactment of all amendments to it. There is only one method by which it can be lawfully repealed, and that is by the same method, requiring a two-thirds vote of Congress for such a proposal and a ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures, or by the still more cumbersome convention method. This is the only lawful method of amending the Constitution or repealing an amendment.

There is no legal provision for a national referendum by the people on political or other issues.

The wets want to resort to a referendum for which there is no legal sanction or provision, to see if they cannot discredit the prohibition laws and further encourage violators of the law.

VIRTUS A. HOLMOOK.

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